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KOPTICA is a specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and Kindred Complaints.
These are the sort of letters we are receiving daily:
Rev. D. G. Davis writes:—
"Shrewsbury Rectory, Chepstow,
Mon., Nov. 2nd, 1889.
"Will you kindly send me three bottles of your 'Koptica Cure'?"
One small bottle completely cured a labouring man who was suffering from violent Neuralgia of head and neck. Yours truly,
Rev. D. G. Davis, Rect.

The prices are £1. 10s. 0d., and £1. 10s. 0d., and the bottles contain respectively 12, 34, and 60 grains.
"KOPTICA" is the trade name of KOPTICA and, if he has not got it in stock, he will get it for you; if not, send stamp, and add extra for postage, to the Sole Proprietor,
"KOPTICA CURE,"
302, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POURBAIX CASE.

Scene in the Belgian Chamber.
Brussels, December 5.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, M. Lejeune, Minister of Justice, continued his speech in refutation of the charges brought against M. de Basse in connection with the late Pourbaix trial. The Minister sought to prove that it was the Administration of Public Safety which maintained Pourbaix in his post. Several members of the Left interrupted him by shouting "No," and heated altercations ensued. M. Bara said that the Minister had lied, which expression was followed by violent uproar. The President inflicted upon M. Bara a formal call to order, but withdrew it upon the latter apologising for the offensive exclamation which he had allowed to escape him.—M. Lejeune, resuming his speech, said that the Cabinet was in possession of all the documents, proving that the Administration of Public Safety knew who Pourbaix was, and what risk they ran in employing him.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Dom Pedro at Lisbon.

Lisbon, December 7, 10.15 a.m.—The steamer Alagoas, flying the old Brazilian flag, has just arrived here with the ex-Emperor of Brazil, the Empress, the Comte and Comtesse d'U, and their three children, Pedro, Augusto, and Luiz. Prince Peter of Saxe-Coburg, the members of the suite, and Count Motta Maia, the emperor's physician, who, since Dom Pedro's late serious illness, has constantly superintended the therapeutic treatment to which his Majesty has been subjected. The Alagoas came to its moorings at Belém, opposite to the Lazaretto, the Imperial being immediately permitted to land without undergoing quarantine.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

COURTLAND. December 6.—Prince Albert Victor yesterday went shooting in the neighbourhood of Kolatpury, and succeeded in bringing down a fine bisons. To-day the royal party started on another expedition, and as elephants abound between this place and Madaray there is every prospect of good sport.

DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was President of the Southern Confederacy during the war of secession, died here at a quarter to one o'clock this morning at the residence of his friend, Mr. Payne. He had been ill for a long time past, and from the commencement had insisted that his case was quite or nearly hopeless, although he never betrayed any dread of pain or fear of death, and never appeared as buoyant as during the closing days of his fatal illness. The doctors strove to persuade him that his health was improving, but Mr. Davis steadily insisted that no amelioration had taken place. Yesterday morning, however, he felt so much better that he humorously remarked that he was afraid he would be compelled to agree with the doctors, and to admit that he was really improving. The favourable symptoms continued until six o'clock yesterday evening, when, without assignable cause, a congestive chill supervened, which seemed to crush vitality out of the enfeebled body, and from that time until the end the patient gradually sank. At seven o'clock yesterday evening, when Mrs. Jefferson Davis was administering some medicine to her husband, he declined to receive the whole dose. She endeavoured to induce him to do so, but the sick man gently whispered "Pray excuse me" and those were his last words.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The remains of the late Mr. Jefferson Davis were conveyed at eleven o'clock last night to the City Hall, where they will lie in state until Wednesday next. The personal friends of the deceased acted as pall-bearers. There was no official ceremony, but numbers of the citizens crowded the corridors and the hall itself, which was draped in black, and richly decorated with wreaths and other floral emblems. The body of the ex-President was clad in the old Confederate grey uniform.

THE EASTERN RAILWAYS.

VIENNA, December 7.—The Press this morning states that the negotiations between Baron Hirach and the Austrian State Railway Company for the acquisition by the latter of the Eastern Railways have been finally broken off as no agreement could be arrived at regarding the share in the profits and the right of voting to be accorded to the holders of preference shares.

JACK THE RIPPER IN AMERICA.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, December 7.—At Milvile, in New Jersey, yesterday, a coloured woman was found murdered and mutilated, her injuries being almost identical with those of the Whitechapel victims. A glassblower named Knox has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator, but he strenuously denies the charge. The chief point against him is a bloodstain upon him.

SNOWSTORM IN LONDON.

A heavy fall of snow took place in the metropolis on Saturday morning, and the streets are now in a miserable condition. The fall of snow was pretty general all over the country.

THE LATE INSPECTOR MARTIN.

Disgraceful Scenes.
The erection of a public memorial in Ballyshannon to the late Inspector Martin, who was murdered at Gweedore, has excited some sectarian animosity on account of the fact that a cross was displayed upon it. A Mr. Lipsett abstracted the memorial from the church early on Friday morning, and it was recovered and taken back. Lipsett and his party then closed the church gates, and in a subsequent alteration the vicar was assaulted by Lipsett. The police then forced their way into the churchyard and made some arrests. But this did not stop the demonstration of hostility, for further scandalous scenes were enacted within the church. Again the police had to interfere, this time with more success, and the memorial was eventually erected.

George Horne 2 years of age, son of a carter living at Abber-terrace, Paisley, died on Friday at Paisley through having drunk a quantity of vitriol. The mother of the child had been using the liquid to allay the toothache, and the child drank a teaspoonful.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

London, Sunday, December 8, 1889.

MILFORD LANE | STRAND.—No. 426.

THE LABOUR AGITATION.

Prospect of a Coal Famine.

Inquiries by a correspondent show that undoubtedly the breach is widening between the South Metropolitan Gas Company and their stokers. Both sides are busy preparing for the struggle, which now appears inevitable, the men being in anything but a conciliatory mood, and the company considering themselves bound by the contracts they have already made. At present there are not many outward signs of the coming strike, as the majority of the men are still at work, and the production of gas is going on much the same as usual. Some men have, however, already been detached on picketing duty, to prevent, if possible, new hands being taken on, and these men are stationed at the entrance to the gas works in the Old Kent-road and at the branch establishments. At present, however, there has been nothing in the nature of a collision. On their side the company are completing their arrangements for housing and feeding the men who remain in with them. A large building, substantially built, has been especially erected in the yard at the Old Kent-road, where the requisite sleeping accommodation will be provided. At each of the branches suitable places already existed. New comers are constantly being enrolled, and as upwards of a thousand men have already signed agreements to work in the place of the strikers, there is every prospect that when the strike does come in a week's time it will find every preparation made for the emergency. No interruption is expected to take place in the production of gas, though the men still cherish the idea that they will be able to prevent the works being carried on, and so plunge South London in darkness. As to how long the strike may possibly go on, it will depend largely upon the help the men get. At present the union funds do not amount to more than £2,000—a sum that would not long support 2,000 families. The, however, rely on enlisting the sympathies of the public, and have decided to adopt much the same means to that end as those adopted by the dockers. They are also relying upon assistance from other trades unions throughout the country. Already they have opened up headquarters close to the entrance gates of the various works, and a mass meeting has been arranged to be held at Deptford Broadway. It is also a significant fact that negotiations are altogether broken off, no new proposals having emanated from either side. The Press Association learns that the coal porters who are coming out on strike in support of the South London gas workers, will not be confined to those employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, but that the Coal Porters' Union will attempt to prevent any coal from entering the port of London, either by rail or sea, until the dispute between the gas company and their men is settled.

South London Threatened with Darkness.

The chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company sends to the press a letter showing that the men in their employ who are connected with the Gas Workers' Union are threatening to strike in consequence of work being given to others whom the union regard as blacklegs. The letter sets forth advantages which the company have lately conceded to the men. It concludes with the statement that the directors have determined to use all the means in their power to minimise the inconvenience of a strike to the public, and at the same time "to deliver themselves, their officers, and their loyal men from the tyranny of the Gas Workers' Union."

A correspondent states that in accordance with the resolution they had just adopted all the gas stokers are sending in their seven days' notice to the whole of the South Metropolitan Company's stations. In accordance with a decision arrived at by the executive of the coal porters, the whole of the latter employed in the gas works are also sending in their notices. They demand that the companies pay the union rates for large labour, which should be 4d. per ton, and also that they be not put to work with non-union men. Should these terms not be conceded within seven days, the coaling and lighting of South London will be stopped.

The Bakers' Strike.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, James Payne, of 44, King-street, Lambeth; George Souter, of 16, Blythe-road, Hornsey; Joseph Grummebe, of Chatham Avenue, Mile End; and Henry Brown, of Thorndale-road, Hornsey, journeymen bakers, were summoned for "unlawfully watching and besetting the house and shop of George Henry Fielder, a baker, at 102, Upper-street," on the 26th November, contrary to the 7th section of the Conspiracy Act, 1875.—Mr. Eckett, solicitor, stated that the defendant's distributed printed bills which requested the public not to buy bread at the shop until the ten hours' day was conceded to the men there. The complainant, as a matter of fact, did not work the men more than ten hours, but the defendant declined to be dictated to by the union.—Mr. Richardson, for the defence, contended that the Act under which his clients were summoned only applied to disputes between masters and men where intimidation was used. The distribution of the bills to the public was not an offence against the Act.—Mr. Horace thought that though the prevention of intimidation of workmen by their fellows was the main aim of the Act, it was not the sole object of it. The statute distinctly applied to the watching and besetting of houses and shops for the purpose of preventing persons going into them, and of that conduct the defendants had clearly been guilty. He ordered them each to pay a fine of 40s., or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.—Mr. Richardson observed that the fines would be paid by the union, and gave notice of appeal against the decision.

Extraordinary Scenes in Manchester.

Manchester had a most unenviable experience on Saturday, in consequence of the strike of gas workers. The new hands taken on are being lodged and fed at the works, but the supply of gas provided is scarcely more than enough to make darkness visible. On Friday night there was a general resort to lamps and candles, and many yards presented the curious spectacle of being lit with numerous candles stuck in bottles. In some districts there was no gas at all. On Saturday morning, to make matters worse, there was an exceedingly dense fog over the city. Some of the largest mills had to stop, even those supplied with electric lighting apparatus finding that their gas engines used for supplying the motive power were not available. Consequently thousands of mill hands are at "play." The same state of things prevails at Salford, and it need hardly be said that the trade

being done in lamps, oil, candles, and night lights is enormous.

Threatened Strike of Railway Servants.

A Newcastle-on-Tyne telegram states that the demands of the workmen employed in the goods departments of the North-Eastern Railway at Gateshead and Newcastle for shorter hours and higher wages not having been conceded they on Friday decided to give notice to terminate their engagements on the 13th inst.—A telegram from Leeds states that a movement is on foot amongst the lower grades of railway servants with the object of securing increased remuneration. These men earn an average of 16s. to 18s. weekly, but the amount varies, and some weeks their wages do not exceed 16s. There is to be a labour parade and demonstration on Sunday in Vicars Croft, at which delegates from the London Labour Union are to speak.

THE BURNAND LIBEL.

Damages.

Mr. Burnand, the editor of *Punch*, on Saturday obtained from the *Society Herald* £150 damages, in addition to £10 paid into court, and £50 from the National Press Agency, for a libel published by them respectively.

THE WILKIE COLLINS' COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. Schlesinger, the gentleman to whom the Wilkie Collins by will bequeathed his copyrights, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Kay, in the Chancery Division, made application to restrain the performance of "The New Magdalen" at Kilburn Town Hall and "The Woman in White" at the Brighton Aquarium. In the first case, Mr. Edwin Turner, whose company was announced to perform the piece, gave an undertaking for a week, and the case was adjourned for that time. In the second case Mr. Henry Bedford, whose company was announced to perform "The Woman in White," did not appear, and an interim injunction was granted against him.

MUSIC OR NUISANCE?

In an action of Hobbs and Co. v. Hamilton, in the Chancery Division on Friday, a motion was made before Mr. Justice Chitty for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Frances Rachel Hamilton from committing a breach of the terms of a tenancy held by her of the plaintiffs, and from playing, or suffering to be played, on the fourth floor of Carlisle Mansions, the violin, violoncello, or other musical instruments, in such a manner as to annoy the plaintiffs and other tenants or occupiers of the mansions. It was said that the defendant's son, a young gentleman, in order to become a professional musician, practised on the violoncello from eight in the morning till ten at night, with certain intervals, when he practised on the piano, and a daughter and her governess also played on the piano. This was proceeding day after day and was a nuisance.—For the defendant it was submitted that what was being done was not a nuisance.—It was arranged that the case should be set down for trial at once.

A JUVENILE FOR THE NEW SAVOY OPERA.

Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte, proprietor of the Savoy, applied at Bow-street Police Court on Friday, through a solicitor, for a license under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to employ a child under 10 and over 7 years of age in certain premises licensed by the Lord Chamberlain for public entertainment, named the Savoy Theatre. The child in question is named Arthur Mansfield, and he will be 10 years old on the 3rd of October next.—Mr. Stanley, Mr. D'Oyly Carte's solicitor, said the boy had been engaged by the Pinocchio company, and there was no reason to suppose his health would be impaired.—Mr. Vaughan said it would be necessary for Mr. D'Oyly Carte to sign the application, and he would then probably be able to give the license, which must be made out in a certain form. The applicant must come again on Monday.—Mr. Stanley: The opera is to be produced on Saturday night.—Mr. Vaughan: I will give you the license verbally, and it shall be confirmed on Monday. (To the boy's mother): Do you think it to the boy's advantage that he should be so employed.—The Mother: Oh, yes, sir.—Mr. Vaughan: Oh, very well.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PLUNKETT.

Captain Plunkett, divisional magistrate for County Cork, died at half-past one on Friday afternoon at Cork, after a painful illness. He visited Enzland recently, and after his return he was prostrated by a complication of diseases. Among other maladies with which he was overtaken, almost total blindness, was caused, it is supposed by a tumour on the brain near the optic region. Mrs. Plunkett returned with her husband from Enzland, and was present with him when he died, as was also the Rev. Father McCarthy, of the order of Francisians, who ministered spiritually to him. He was 51 years of age. The Hon. Thomas Oliver Western Plunkett, son of the twelfth Baron Louth, was one of the most prominent figures in the recent history of Irish administration, in which he has distinguished himself both as a soldier and a magistrate.

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

News comes from Rio Grande do Sul of a romantic elopement. A young couple, both children of well-to-do parents, became violently enamoured of each other, but the course of love did not run smoothly, their respective fathers being at daggers drawn with each other. In vain the seventeen-year-old Estefania pleaded with her stern parent that she could love no other than Rodriguez. A strict watch was kept over her movements, and, of course, she was not permitted to hold communication with her lover. But, thanks to the service of an old maid, letters passed secretly between the young people. One morning at daybreak a heavily laden mule, with a large pannier on each side, passed through the town gate of Santa Rita, driven by a young man. When the animal reached a church in the neighbouring village, it was brought to a halt by the driver, the panniers were opened, and from one stepped out Senorita Estefania, shaking the straw from her bridal veil, while out of the other sprang Don Rodriguez, who graciously presented his bride with her fan, and proceeded, without loss of time, to lead her to the altar, where the priest was in readiness to celebrate the marriage of this enterprising couple. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowd of open-mouthed villagers, who had quickly collected to see the result of this unusual load of merchandise.

Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., as President of the Surrey Wheelers' Cycling Club, will take the chair at the annual dinner, to be held on Monday evening at the Hollings Restaurant.

THE FATALITY AT BARNUM'S.

Inquest and Verdict.

Dr. Diplock held an inquest on Friday, at the Ship Hotel, Hammersmith, into the circumstances attending the death of George Stevens, aged 32, a keeper in the employ of Mr. Barnum, at his Olympia Show, who was killed by an elephant on Tuesday last.—Mr. J. A. Bailey deposed that he was part proprietor of Barnum's Show, and that the deceased was in his employ, and had been with the company four or five years as an elephant keeper. The elephant which caused the man's death had been with them about eight years, and had never shown any viciousness or vindictiveness, and was considered a very docile animal. At the time of the accident there were a lot of workmen employed overhead, and that might have somewhat upset the elephant.—William New, an elephant trainer and performer, stated that on Tuesday morning he saw all the elephants as usual, and noticed no excitement among them. The particular elephant referred to was always considered one of the quietest. The deceased had to take care of and clean out the stable of elephants and generally attend to the animals' wants. At the time he was killed he, with others, was getting ready for the opening of the show.—By the Coroner: If the elephants were frisky or vicious the men had plenty of time to wait till they settled down.—By the Jury: So far as he knew, the animal had no grudge against Stevens.—A Juror: Is the elephant safe for the public now?—Witness: Oh yes, perfectly.—George Conkin, another employee, stated that he had charge of all the wild animals except the elephants. About midday on Tuesday he heard a shout of "Take him away," and looking over the partition saw that the big elephant had the little elephant against the post. He seized a broom and went to separate them, calling on the larger one by name (Mandarin), and it walked away to its stall. When the smaller animal moved he saw Stevens sitting against the wall in a crouching position, with his head bent forward. He was dead. The witness did not notice any marks of injury on him, but blood was coming from his mouth. The body appeared to have been crushed by the smaller elephant.—Medical evidence was given, and the jury, accepting the coroner's suggestion, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was accidentally killed by the elephant, and that ordinary precautions for safety had been taken.

A WATCH PROTECTOR.

A curious case was investigated at Maryborough-street on Friday. A woman, named Mary McHughes, was charged with having a gentleman's gold watch in her possession, and when she was last before the court it was stated that she followed a drunken old gentleman from St. James's Restaurant, and despite his efforts to prevent her, got into a cab with him. Next day the gentleman reported the loss of his watch, and the woman, or inquest, was given into custody. On Friday, Mr. John Roberts, a drysalter, staying at the Great Northern Hotel, identified his watch, but said he remembered nothing of the woman. The night he lost his watch he was locked up for being drunk. The magistrate thought it was likely that the woman intended to return the watch, as she inquired for the prosecutor on the following day, and discharged her.

SAD FATALITY AT TOTTENHAM.

Coroner Macdonald held an inquest on Thursday at Tottenham on the body of George Ernest Wheeler, aged 6 years, whose parents live at 24, North Grove, Stamford Hill.—From the evidence of the mother it appeared that a few days ago she left a lamp burning on the stairs to show a light for her husband, as she expected him to return. Deceased, unknown to her, took the lamp, and soon after she was alarmed by a cry of fire. She rushed upstairs and found the poor child all aghast. He was conveyed to the hospital, and died the next day.—The medical evidence showed that deceased was frightfully burned, and death was due to shock.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. COULTTS.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, a young man named Frederick Francis Middleweek appeared to bail on the charge of attempting to obtain a cheque-book from Messrs. Coultts and Co. by means of a forged order. Mr. Mullens represented the London Bankers' Association; Mr. G. B. Norman defended.

OUR OMNIBUS.
THE M.P.

It is a pity that Mr. Champion has not a seat in the House of Commons. Were that oversight of the constituents remedied, he would be in a position to enlighten the collective wisdom about the details of his plan for benefiting the working classes by legislation restricting the hours of labour. In a letter to the *Times* he lays it down that they must be cut down to such a level as would secure employment for all willing toilards. At present he conceives that a limitation to eight hours a day would suffice for that purpose, but as the population grows and more workers enter in the market, still further reductions will be required. It might, therefore, come to pass that the British workman would only labour for three or four hours out of every twenty-four—a very pleasant state of things for him if he received the same wages as at present.

But how would the scheme work out in connection with foreign competition? Australia, for instance, is a customer of both England and Germany. But if the German manufacturer got twelve hours toll out of his workmen against half the number secured by the English manufacturer, it is self-evident that the Briton would be able to undersell the too-heavily handicapped Briton. And as cheapness of price is the governing factor in these cases, Australia would supply the requirements from Germany instead of from England. Would that be for the benefit of our working classes? I doubt it, in spite of Mr. Champion being so cocksure.

The Cork corporation is a body so thoroughly Panellite in all its ways that we may fairly accept it as a type of what an Irish Parliament would be likely to become. It is worthy of note, therefore, that the Nationalist members of the corporation have already split into three parties, which carry their animosities so high that at the election of a mayor the other day one gentleman produced a revolver. Fortunately he was disarmed before he had time to begin shooting around, or Cork might now be lamenting the deaths of some of her most patriotic citizens.

A rumour, which I give for what it may prove worth, says that there is growing likelihood of the re-admission of Lord Randolph Churchill into the Cabinet. He is entirely in accord with the programme of working-class legislation sketched by Lord Salisbury at Nottingham, and has, it is said, expressed his warm approval to a mutual friend. The chief difficulty is, I believe, to find a place for the repentant prodigal. To enlarge the Cabinet any further would make it too cumbersome. It is possible that Lord Cross may retire before long from the Indian Secretariate, the duties of which press rather heavily on him at times. Lord Randolph would exactly suit that post. When he held it some years back he gave universal satisfaction.

It is not for me to regret that Parliament is not sitting, but I should certainly like to have an opportunity of cross-questioning the Colonial Office as to how the Swazi negotiations are getting on. If one could only make sure that Lord Knutsford is resolved not to hand over the country to the Boers one might practise patience until Sir Francis de Winton's report is published. Unhappily Lord Knutsford has repeatedly exhibited a disposition to take his orders from the Dutch majority in the Cape Assembly, and as they sit with their kinsmen, the Boers, in this Swaziland controversy, there is only too much reason to fear another Matabele mortification.

Is the Standard again suffering from one of its periodic attacks of Gladstonism? On no other theory can I account for its laboured efforts to "soothe" the Manchester demonstration. Day after day it set forth the fullest details before hand, just as if its mission were to conduct to the success of the gathering. Surely, there cannot be many readers of the "leading Conservative paper" who care to learn all the particulars of Mr. Schmidauer's workmanship. The Standard rarely performs these friendly offices for its own party.

The Junior Constitutional promised to be a great success as the parent club. Already, it has nearly reached the latter in numerical strength, while its new premises in Peculiarly will not be inferior in any respect to Mr. Edison's creation in Northumberland Avenue. Conservatism is unexceptionally more "clubbable" than Liberalism, except the former and the Devonshire, the latter scarcely being a really comfortable club in the metropolis. The National Liberal is a big place, no doubt, but no one can call it comfortable.

Some football enthusiasts in the House have a project in hand for establishing, as an annual fixture, a Lords and Commons match at the game they love. The chief difficulty is that, until Parliament meets, members are scattered broadcast over the kingdom. Then, too, there might be some deficiency of condition. Sir William Harcourt, for instance, would be grand in a scrum, but not much use for following the ball.

Some of Mr. Gladstone's worshippers at Mincing Lane sang, it is reported, "God Save the G.O.M." instead of the national anthem. The next thing, I suppose, will be the still more flattering variation, "God save the G.O. D." By the way, some of the Separatist papers speak of his dreary speechifying as a "tonic." Good tonics are wont to be nauseous.

OLD IZAAK.

As a good story cannot be told too often, and as the following, which treats of an angling trick of Mark Antony's to find favour in the eyes of Cleopatra, may not be known to a large number of readers, it will need no apology from me for reproducing the following account as given by Plutarch:—"It would be very tedious and tedious to recount all his toilles, but his fishing must not be forgot. He went out the day to angling with Cleopatra, and being so unfortunate as to catch nothing in the presence of his mistress, he was very much vexed, and gave strict orders to the fishermen to dive under the water, and put fishes that had been fresh taken up, into his net. After he had drawn up several, Cleopatra perceived the trick. She pretended, however, to be surprised at his good fortune and dexterity, told it to all her friends, and invited them to come and see him fish the next day. Accordingly a very large company went out in the fishing vessels, and as soon as Antony had let down his line she commanded one of her servants to be in forehand with Antony's, and, diving into the water, to fix up his hook a saltish fish, one of those which were brought from the Euxine Sea."

The sudden change from mild to intense cold weather, with sharp frost, has prevented many anglers from putting in an appearance at the riversides, the few enthusiasts who have braved the peak meeting with only scant success. Chub fishing, which practised during the middle of the day, has been showing the best result; I hear of one angler, fishing at Sunbury, getting twenty-the largest, by the way, in the fishing vessels, and as soon as Antony had let down his line she commanded one of her servants to be in forehand with Antony's, and, diving into the water, to fix up his hook a saltish fish, one of those which were brought from the Euxine Sea."

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At the seventh Crystal Palace Concert the chief work was the "Macbeth" overture composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan for Mr. Irving's revival of the tragedy. At the Lyceum Theatre it scarcely ever had a fair hearing, owing to the buzz of conversation. At the palace it was exquisitely played, and commanded the attention of the entire audience, who warmly applauded the prelude to the banquet scene, and the prelude to Acts V. and VI. I should like to record that this fine music added to the repertory of the Philharmonic Society.

Fifteen years back Moscheles was esteemed a great musician, but few of his works have survived him. He was an excellent teacher of the piano forte and a gifted performer on that instrument. He was always pushing himself forward, long after he had been eclipsed by greater pianists. One night, about twenty years ago, I met him at a musical soirée given by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, B.A. The elite of the Italian opera

singers sang their best, but no one asked Moscheles to play, so he asked himself, and sat down at the piano forte, turned his cuffs back over his coat sleeves, as was his wont, and prepared to play. No one noticed this, and he said to me, "Dear Mr. —, do tell them that Moscheles is going to play!" I did as he wished, but, alas! small attention was paid to him. His sun had set, and I confess that I pitied him sincerely.

One of the singers at Mr. Ward's soirée was Miss Rose Hersee, who had just before made her professional début, at the age of fifteen, as the Maid in the Italian version of Weber's "Oberon."

Her account of her début was highly amusing.

and I think it worth repeating, as an illustration of the difficulties which often meet operatic débutantes.

It will be remembered that the Maid

appeared only once, but has to sing one of Weber's sweetest melodies, "O 'tis pleasant to float o'er the sea," while being drawn across the stage in a car to which invisible ropes are fastened.

In the middle of her first verse the car suddenly stopped, with a jerk which nearly threw her overboard. She kept on singing, "O 'tis pleasant to

float o'er the sea," while the man at the wings kept on pulling the ropes.

She had reached the middle of the second verse

when the car suddenly went onwards with a violent jolt.

She tried to hold on with her left hand, but missed the rungs, and found herself

grasping the shaggy head of hair of a "super-

man" who had crawled behind the wheel to her rescue.

He had scarcely said, "Don't be frightened,

" when, to her horror, she pulled off his hair,

at least, as she supposed, being ignorant of

theatrical wigs. Such were the far from pleasant

circumstances under which she, for the first time,

sang "O 'tis pleasant to float o'er the sea."

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

My old and valued correspondent, "The British Lion," bears personal testimony to the fact that pugs will not only eat coal, but that they apparently thrive on that strange diet.

He recounts two instances, one on a voyage from Bombay to the Koorin Mowin Islands, the other proceeding from Bombay to Moulmein,

when the pugs on board were housed among

the coal and ate it greedily. But in these cases they had their ordinary food as well,

whereas in that related by my correspondent, Mr. Gregory, the pug had nothing but coal to eat for some months. With all possible deference, therefore, to "British Lion," I cannot accept his experiences as proof positive. Monkeys will eat charcoal, an even coal readily enough; it seems to titillate their palates as cayenne pepper does those of human beings. But I doubt whether they would not die of starvation if they had no other food.

Once more it is proclaimed in India that an

infallible cure for cobra bite has been discovered.

A clergyman named Lorbeer claims that by the

application of a remedy only known to himself he

has successfully treated five very bad cases,

in four of which insensibility had set in before

treatment began. Frankly, I do not believe this

story. Insensibility is produced by the action of

the poison on the blood, and if cobra virus

once gets so far as that, it would take a miracle to eradicate the fatal taint. It is only at the last

stage that insensibility supervenes.

A correspondent tells me that Mr. Henry Herman, of "Claudian" and "Silver King" alibitry, in Paris, collaborating with a popular French author, and that the outcome of their

combined labour will be a melodrama, in five acts, to be produced simultaneously in Paris and London. Of Mr. Herman's value as an inventor of plots, the two plays above mentioned are quite sufficient testimonies.

On the night of the production of "La Tosca," I was discussing with Mrs. George Alexander the prospects of her husband, the popular leading man of the Adelphi, as a theatrical manager. Two

evenings later came the announcement of his

approaching tenancy of the Avenue.

Mr. Alexander is young, but he has had a long

experience of the stage, and his tact in the choice

of pieces for production was, I think, to be trusted

it was to him, remember, that we owed the repre-

sentation in London of "The Grandeur," a

charming idyll of French life, which it was a

delight to witness.

The Daily News spoke the other day of the late

Mr. Martin Upper as having "once" adventures

in the theatrical ocean with a play called

"Washington." I happen to have in my posse

two copies of two other dramas written by the

notorious philosopher, one called "Alfred," and

another called "Raleigh," the former dealing with

the Saxon king of that name, the other with the

Elizabethan worthy, who not only made history,

but wrote "A History of the World."

Both were given to me, I am happy to remember,

by the author himself, who, in his correspond-

ence with me, revealed himself always as a very

kindly, pleasant man, willing to do anything to

please. He even offered to extract treasures from

his scrap books in order to assist me in some work

in which I was engaged. This was only a few

years ago, and Mr. Upper's handwriting was then

as good as any of the pen—very neat and

clear, and refined in style, and a blessing. I should

say, to the printers he so often kept in occupation.

labels attached, the one containing abnormally white and the other black animals.

THE ACTOR.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Brandon Thomas, the author of "The Gold Cræse," is unwell, and unable to resume his part in "Sweet Lavender." I am told that the labour and anxiety in connection with the production of the Prince's play brought on an indisposition which compelled Mr. Thomas to put himself in the hands of his physician. He will not, I understand, return to Terry's Theatre, his place there being taken by Mr. Leonard Outram, lately of the Lyceum.

It may confidently be expected that Mr. Thomas will speedily recover from the check put upon his career as a dramatic author by the critics. He was a good actor, and the best production he has given is "The Verger." Every stage of society receives, in turn, the attention of the playwright. I do not remember to have met with a verger on the stage before, but it will be remembered that Mr. Gilbert had a female pug-nose among the personnel of "The Sorcerer." Beadle has often

figured upon the stage.

Miss Kate Burke does not long remain out of sight of the public. It is a very few days since she disappeared from the boards of the Garrick, in "The Prodigal," and in a few days she will reappear on those of the Globe as Helena in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Miss Ada Ferrars who plays Hermia, used, I think, to be a member of the Dramatic "Students" Society. Mrs. Benson, who will essay Titania, was a Miss Featherstonehough, and was leading lady in Mr. Benson's company before she married him.

Mercy, good friends, mercy! I am positively overwhelmed with invitations to club "smokers," the famous leaves of Vallombrosa never fail so tickly as do these friendly masses. And what a delirious all the more painful is that I should dearly like to go to one and all. For my nature is festive, and, to my mind, song and smoke make an admirable sandwich of entertainment. But the claims of work tie me by the leg on most nights, and by the time I am free, tired nature points in the direction of her sweet restorer. So, I believe, accept my apologies for non-attendance and my hearty good wishes for your jollity.

A curious and, withal, amusing letter has just reached me from a fair correspondent. With the greatest care she owns to an abiding wish to find a masculine mate, and the object of her addressing me is to ascertain whether cycling would be likely to run in that direction. Well, I think it does; at all events, I know of many happy unions which originated in tandem rides. There is something romantic in the very idea of a man and woman driving a machine together, it is not like cannibal life? Obstacles have to be surmounted, risks to be avoided, steep hills to be clambered up, foes to be fought, and through rain or sunshine, weal or woe, trust to be placed in one another's hands and sympathy. Surely, a capital method of breaking in young folks for matrimonial harness.

That electricity will be applied to tricycles sooner or later as a motor is certain. But I doubt whether the number of those who prefer paddling their own canoes will be diminished. The highest apparatus would weigh, it is estimated, over 40 lbs. and unless, therefore, electrical power was used throughout, the rider would be terribly hampered by so much dead weight. A certain writer on the subject theorises that if the power were reduced for up hill work, the extra weight would not matter going down hill. Very true, but he seems to forget that long stretches of fairly level ground usually intervene between hills, and the additional weight would tell there, at all events.

Some criticisms of the pneumatic tyre have reached me from cyclists who have made trial of the contrivance. Their general purport is unfavourable. While it unquestionably diminishes vibration, this advantage does not compensate for an ungracious propensity to slide, while one correspondent expresses grave doubts as to the endurance of the material. These defects may be remediable, perhaps, but as matters stand at present, I would not recommend any reader to go in for pneumatic gear.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Walking through a western suburb last Tuesday, my eye was caught by a great or mason poster, announcing the performance of a Shakespeare play by an amateur company for a charitable purpose. This was legitimate, of course, but each poster bore the heading, "Why go to Barnum's Show?" Not a judicious question, methinks; apart from objections on the ground of good taste, it might provoke the reply, "Because we prefer a really interesting and amusing entertainment to seeing Shakespear murdered by incompetent performers."

Another oddity in charitable appeals came under my observation in the programme of a sale of fancy work. Among the other attractions set forth was an address by a gentleman who was not well known in full after the grandiloquent title, "Member of the London County Council." Would not the initials "M.C.C." have answered the purpose if any description at all was required? It is not customary to write "Member of Parliament" in full after an M.P.'s patronymic. But the funny thing is that the promoters of the affair evidently regarded an M.C.C. as a very great gun indeed.

Lately I drew attention to the brilliant successes of St. Paul's School during the last academic year. It is beginning the present year still more successfully. Already its record of University victories includes the first Balfour classical scholarship, the first classical exhibition, and the mathematical scholarship at the same renowned college, and a science exhibition at the Royal Society. Then, too, Mr. Delafield, an old Pauline, has carried off the Hertford Scholarship in competition against the whole of Oxford University. London may well be proud of the great school at West Kensington.

The large fortune left by the late Sir Daniel Gooch—about three-quarters of a million sterling, including the real estate—was acquired entirely by himself. A self-made man, he steadily worked his way upwards by indefatigable industry and indomitable perseverance until fame and

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THE GARDEN.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."

Work in the Kitchen Garden.

When there is the convenience for forcing tuberous and seedless operation, my beam at once. There are several ways of doing this, but nothing can be done without artificial heat, which may either be obtained from fermenting materials, such as true leaves and stable manure, or any one in the possession of a warm building may take up the roots of rhubarb and seakale and plant them in boxes or any makeshift contrivance. An amateur friend, a baker, has constructed a forcing place for rhubarb, seakale, and such like matter, against the wall of his bakehouse, and so attains the warm heat that would otherwise be lost. It should be understood that a dry heat is not suitable. There must be moisture in the atmosphere, or the produce will be tough, and the seakale will probably be bitter.

Some years ago, on going round the gardens at Battle Abbey, in Sussex, famed in history as occupying the site where the battle of Hastings was fought, and in looking through the ancient cellars where the old monks stored their wine, caskets, where I found they had been wisely turned to good account in the production of mushrooms, seakale, rhubarb, &c. The warm manure of which the mushroom beds were formed kept up a nice, genial temperature, just suitable for forcing seakale and rhubarb. Any of my readers in the possession of a cellar for which they have no present use might turn it to account in this way. The larger it is the better, if manure can be obtained in sufficient quantity to cover the floor with beds; the warmth will keep the temperature up to 53deg., and this will be high enough to force any of the crops named. It will, of course, be readily understood that the rhubarb must be grown in the dark, so that the kales may be perfectly blanched and tender. Any one having a warm greenhouse may force seakale under the stage by planting half a dozen roots in a 10-inch pot so that the crowns are just above the soil, and then invert another pot over it to keep the light out. Rhubarb may easily be brought on by planting a root or two in any warm, dark corner. When forced in the dark rhubarb comes a bright red colour.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BROTHER.

A banker living in Rue Lafayette, Paris, has been the victim of an attempt made on his life by his brother. The brother was introduced into the banker's room by a servant who did not know him. Immediately the banker saw him he exclaimed, "What do you want?" The servant, together, drew a revolver. A struggle ensued, in which the brother knocked the banker on the floor and placed the muzzle of the revolver to his head. Thanks to the arrival of the banker's son and a client, the brother was prevented from carrying out his murderous intentions, and he was handed over to the police.

ALLEGED ADVERTISEMENT FRAUDS.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL MUSIC HALL.

The muscular epidemic has broken out at this hall, and this time the persons affected are Moses, Hercules and Samson, who, according to the gentleman by whom they are introduced, have never yet suffered defeat. Great stress is also laid upon an additional recommendation they possess, inasmuch as they are Englishmen. Their feats consist of raising heavy weights in various shapes and sizes. The final feat is achieved by Mr. Samson alone, who, standing upon a curious platform, raises a horse secured beneath in a cage. The performance is good, notwithstanding that it is rather slowly carried out. Another part of the entertainment is a picturesque nautical panorama, enlivened with effective sea songs, sung by Mr. Harry Day. Mr. Kremer executes a series of astonishing feats similar to those of the Jackleys, with the difference that he is handicapped with a pair of stilts. A collection of goats show by their antics that they have been well trained by Mr. Matthews, by whom they are introduced. Mr. Ben Nathan, who hails from the Gailey Theatre, gives a humorous illustration of the manner in which Teignor's "Charge of the Light Brigade" is often delivered by well-meaning amateurs, and Mr. G. H. Macdermott has added another new song to his already replete repertoire. The Wurtemberg Troupe give some clever acrobatic feats with marvellous precision. Comic singing finds capable exponents in Messrs. H. Clarke, P. Felham, and J. C. Heffron, and the Sisters Graham, the Sisters Milton, Misses B. Black, M. Massey, and N. Lind contribute some lively serio-comic songs, duets, and dances. The entertainment, which is under Mr. T. Carlton's management, is wound up by a banjo act essayed by Ellis and Mayne's Quartette.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, who has just passed away, wrote, in addition to his curiously commonplace "Proverbial Philosophy," a five-act blank verse play, entitled "Washington," which he was anxious to find rejected by American managers all round when the piece was sent to them at the centenary anniversary of the United States Republic in 1875. In Mr. E. Buchanan's forthcoming play of "Clarissa," founded on Richardson's novel of "Clarissa Harlowe," now rehearsing at the Vaudeville, there will be a scenic restoration of old Covent Garden Market. The same fecund playwright's new piece, "Man and the Woman," will be tested at a Criterion matinée on the 17th instant, when Miss Myra Kemble, for whom the play has been written, will make her début in London. Divorce, from the female standpoints of woman's rights and wrongs, is the contentious subject of the plot.—The late T. W. Robertson had a hard fight for his livelihood before Sothern and Mrs. Bancroft discovered his merit. An early drama of his, entitled "Castles in the Air," was sold with all acting rights to Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee, of the old City Theatre, for £3; and "David Garrick," out of which Mr. Wyndham has carved a fortune, was pawned to Mr. Lucy, the predecessor of Mr. French, the theatrical publisher in the Strand, for £10, when Sothern redeemed it and made his great success in the character at the Haymarket. All this is told in the interesting memoir of the lamented dramatist, just published, with those of his plays—sixteen in all—he cared to gather. Robertson's full list, including numerous adaptations, shows him to have been the author of fifteen comedies, nineteen dramas, and eleven farces.—Mr. Bonon re-opens the Globe on the 19th inst. with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an attractive feature of which, in addition to the exquisitely poetical stage setting of the play, will be Mendelssohn's music composed for it.—"The Verger" is the title of the new musical comedy, written by Mr. Walter Firth, son of Mr. Hall King, which will first see the light at the German Reed entertainment on the 9th inst.—Mr. W. Hann has painted a view of Windsor Castle as the new act drop curtain for the Vaudeville.—Miss Henrietta Lindley appeared on Tuesday as the Widow Blithe, in Mr. Burnand's comedy of "The Colonel," at a matinée given by her at the Comedy. Why this accomplished actress elected to court popular favour in a worn-out play instead of in a new character in a new piece, is known only to herself.—The long run of "Sweet Lavender" will be brought to an end in January, when Mr. Edward Terry will take a well-earned holiday.—Mr. George Alexander enters upon the management of the Avenue in February, when he will open his theatre with an adaptation of "La Lutte Pour la Vie" ("A Struggle for Life"), Miss Genieve Ward sustaining the heroine and himself the hero of the drama.—The late James Albery's comedy of "Forgiven" is to be the next production at the Criterion, with Mr. David James in the part originally acted by the late Mr. Compton, and Mr. Leonard Boyne sustaining the character created by H. J. Montague.—Miss Constance Abbott, pleasantly remembered by her graceful impersonations as one of the Woodland Players, is on the eve of starting overland to fulfil a professional engagement in India.—The athletic feats of Samson and Sandow, ludicrously burlesqued by the Griffiths Brothers' night at the Empire, convulse the audience with laughter.—Samson will be the principal attraction at the Standard Theatre next week.—A portrait model of Mr. Barnum has been added to the Tussaud collection.—The latest novelty introduced into the programme at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties is a Greek wrestler, whose feats should be witnessed to be appreciated.

THE SEVERE WEATHER.

In London the weather during the past week has been exceptionally cold for the time of year. On Tuesday and Wednesday large numbers of skaters visited the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, Richmond, and Bushy Parks. All the lakes and ponds were largely resorted to, the ice being in capital condition, though somewhat dangerous in places. There were several immersions during the day, but no serious accident was reported in the metropolis.—A number of lads were skating by moonlight the other night on a pond on Plumstead Common, when the ice suddenly gave way, and the boys were precipitated into the water. Five of these scrambled out, but the sixth, named Ernest Saunders, aged 12, son of an Arsenal workman, was drowned.

OMNIBUS MEN AND BLACKMAIL.

The following statement has been handed to the Globe by a large employer of labour in London, to whom the facts as given below, were communicated by one who was in the best position to know them.—Informant stated that he was five months and twenty-one days with the London Road Car Company as conductor. He said it was the well-known custom for conductors to pay drivers 4s. a day, also three timekeepers 3d. a day each, and one horsekeeper 3d. a day—total, 5s. a day. His own pay was 4s. a day. Asked how the money was made up, he replied that it was "stopped" from fares received; he did not give a ticket to every passenger. Asked how he passed the inspector, he said he squared him also. Asked what would happen if he declined to pay above amount to driver, he said the latter would run past his passengers, thus lowering conductors' takings and getting him into trouble. He added that the above system prevails in both companies, except that the General Omnibus Company have no inspectors; but that this company allows its conductors to pay the drivers their legal pay out of the day's takings. A driver pays horsekeeper 1s. 9d. a day as blackmail. Informant said further that the men are not happy under this system; that he did not know what they were striking about, except shorter hours; and that he was willing to swear to the above statement.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that Captain Plunkett is sinking rapidly. He has tumour on the brain, and is now totally blind.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

With the exception of one day's sport in the Sunbury pastures the past week's steeplechasing was drawn blank. Sport between the flags is always uncertain of fulfillment, for so much depends upon the mood of King Winter, "ruler of the inverted year," and his satellites, frost, fog, and snow. Even the few who journeyed down to Kempton Park on Tuesday last, buoyed up as they were by the overnight announcement of the executive that racing would certainly take place, had their doubts and misgivings, but the Kempton and Sandown people are not to be easily conquered by even determined Jack Frost, and the course, having been protected by hay, the first day's sport was, if a trifle late in starting, successfully carried out. The going was, however, on the hard side, and after the first event, the Sunbury Maiden Hurdle Race, owners were coy and fields ruled small. Nevertheless, a field of nine faced the starter to begin with. In the absence of Franciscan, The Kelpie, a disappointing performer on the flat, was, on the strength of her fluttering performances at home over the sticks, installed favourite, and was expected to make a favourable debut. She would, very probably, have fulfilled the anticipations of her friends, as she made a capital commencement, and, clearing her obstacles fearlessly, was hung up with the leaders when, in landing over a hurdle, she slipped up and came down heavily, her rider, Señor, escaping without injury. Lord Alington's mare, however, bruised her shoulder so badly that in all probability we shall not see her out again for some little time. The race then was confined to Admiral Benbow, Guinevere, and St. Sarge, who finished in the order named, the former speed getting him home in front of Guinevere by three-quarters of a length.

After The Kelpie's downfall the fields dwindled down tremendously, and only a trio contested the Selling Hurdle Race, in which Antimn followed up his Leicester victory by winning easily from Lucretius and The Starer. He cost Baron Greener 10 guineas at Oadby, and when put up to auction on Tuesday realised no more than 10s. guineas. Blood Orange was indulged in a walk over for the Middlesex Steeplechase, after which Purple Emperor cleverly disposed of Tommy Upton and two others in the December Hurdle Race, and Gunpowder had little difficulty in beating Crafty in the Selling Steeplechase, and was bought by Mr. H. T. Fenwick for 16s. guineas. So tame was the sport that people were not sorry when that good old hunter, The Sinner, rung down the curtain by winning the last race, and allowed us to get back to town, leaving Kempton Park to its wintry solitude and leadless sentinels. The second day's racing was postponed until Saturday, the 14th, whilst the three days' racing at Sandown Park, which was to have filled up the week's sport, was held over until Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the coming week. So far, the illegitimate season promises very little, and with the same old crooks running week after week and year after year, this is not to be wondered at. At no branch of sport is fresh blood so badly needed as in steeplechasing.

There has been very little wagering on the coming year's Derby. As time rolls on the desire for future event betting grows less and less, and the Derby, like other old time races, has to take it's share of neglect. Yet the Derby of 1890 should be a memorable one in the story of the turf, for it will be the occasion of a very important change in the conditions of the event, which is still allowed to be entitled "a weight for age," race a most absurd misnomer to apply to it, considering all the horses entered are of one age, the only difference in the weights connected with it being the sex allowance. Of late years the Derby stake money has dwindled down to such insignificant proportions when compared with the levisharts now the rage that it has been found necessary to back it up with a guaranteed amount of money. Thus, the stakes next year will consist of £2,000 for the winner, £500 for the nominator of the winner, £300 for the owner of the second horse, and £200 for the owner of the third—£6,000 in all.

In addition to the alteration in the conditions of the race, the Derby to come has a phenomenal crop of three-year-olds engaged. Seldom do we find such animals as Signoria, Surefoot, Semolina, Riviera, Le Nord, Heume, and Formidable, to say nothing of those who are not top sawyers, foaled in one year, and it is to be regretted that neither Signoria nor Semolina are engaged in what is still known as "the blue ribbon of the turf." Another feature of the race will be, supposing they keep well, the presence of the two Australian colts, Kirkham and Narellan, among the competitors. So that, altogether, the Derby of 1890 should be to some extent a revival of the ancient glories of the carnival.

It is astonishing how, throughout the length and breadth of the land, football has spread and is still spreading. Despite the animosity of the crowd of milk-sops who are forever whining and mewling against every British sport that has the least element of danger in its composition, football grows and grows. But for our national sports and pastimes Great Britain would never have held the position she does among the nations of the earth. The hackneyed, oft-quoted remark of the great Duke of Wellington, that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the Playing Fields of Eton, may be a worn-out old story, but it is still none the less true and none the less welcome to British ears now than it was when first uttered. Hunting, shooting, racing, football, cricket, rowing, boxing, wrestling, and the many other outdoor pastimes for which dear old England has been ever famous, have made us what we are. If these fade out, then good-bye to our prestige as a fighting nation, and our foes and enemies may then truly class us an effete old country worthy to rank with Rome and Greece in the days of their self-abasement and degradation.

Football is essentially a game of pluck and endurance, and it is a pity to hear of its being marred by roughness and brutality. Therefore, the recent details of the cup tie at Workshops are not pleasant to read of. When one hears of a referee receiving a nasty blow under the jaw, and being escorted by the police to the pavilion in order to escape serious injury, simply for having done his duty. It sets football in anything but a favourable light, and lays it open to the attacks of its worst enemies. Even in London a fortnight ago, in the third round of the London Association Cup, during the match between the Old Westminsters and Old St. Mark's, some of the latter fifteen assumed a very aggressive attitude to the referee, and their conduct necessitated a report to the London Association Committee, and a consequent suspension of one of them. The game that day ended in a very unsatisfactory manner, and had to be played over again last Saturday, with the result that the Old Westminsters scored a very decisive victory.

The two latest surprises at Rugby football were the defeat of Oxford University by the Harlequins, and the reverse sustained by Cambridge at the hands of the London Scottish. That both the University Rugby combinations should have had their colours lowered was very singular, and here, be it remarked, Cambridge sustained their first reverse this season.

The Rugby match between St. Paul's School and the Clapham Rovers arrived too late for insertion in last Saturday's People, and I therefore give it passing mention. The Rovers played a physically stronger team than the Paulines, and won, after a capital game, by a goal and a try to a try, a result mainly brought about by the poor tackling of the Paulines. The points of the Rovers were scored by Tomlin and Smith, and for the school by Carter. The latter and Froom played well for the School, and Lanedown showed brilliant form for the Rovers.

The defeat of Cambridge by Oxford in the

annual inter-University cross-country contest proved the Dark Blues to be above the usual average, as the victory of the Oxonians was of the most decisive character, the Cantabs being beaten by nineteen points. The order of finishing was—W. Pollock Hill, A. J. Powles, C. A. Pease (Oxford), C. D. Edwards, R. St. J. Vavasour, A. W. H. Compton (Cambridge), W. Egerton (Oxford), H. Thompson, T. Coldbatch-Clark, and G. W. Pickett (Cambridge). Pollock Hill, the first man home, covered the distance of seven miles in 40 min. 20 sec., just 10 sec. more than Whatley's best on record.

The rush made by a detachment of those pestiferous brutes, "the boys," on the stalls at the Aquarium boxing tournament last Monday, whereby two of the check-takers were most brutally assaulted, shows what we may expect if Mr. Monroe persists in prohibiting the police from keeping order at boxing entertainments. The ruffians I speak of will stop at nothing. Most of them are well known to the police, and it is a marvel to me how these modern "Asians" keep out of durance vile. The police, are the only competent men to deal with them, and when the cur are caught and convicted, sentences of imprisonment, with hard labour, should be supplemented with liberal administrations of "the lash" wielded by the most stalwart warders of our prisons. While these gentry are allowed to force their way into places of public amusement it cannot be wondered at if respectable people stop away, for neither their money nor their lives are safe. The old highwaymen were generally content with one or the other of these commodities. These ruffians will take both if they have the chance.

The victory of the English wrestler, Tom Cannon, over the French athlete, Bazin, in the Greco-Roman, or rather French style, at the Aquarium, was very conclusive, and rather startled the strong men of France. On Tuesday they disappeared mysteriously, although one of them, M. Apollon, went to the London Pavilion, took up Cyclops challenge to lift heavy weights, and was defeated ignominiously. Another grievance. These ruffians will take both if they have the chance.

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At the Marlborough street Police Court, Annie Thompson, Albany-street, and Lizzie Kennedy, Waterford-road, Fulham, were charged with riotous conduct in Piccadilly, at half-past one in the morning.—A constable said that these young creatures fought each other furiously. They scratched and clawed, and tore down their back hair, and he had great difficulty in separating them. As soon as his back was turned they met again, near to a cab rank, and went at it again.—Kennedy said that as she was devouring a hot potato at a stand, Thompson came up to her and clawed her down the face. She demanded to know the reason why, when her "man" punched her on the head.—Thompson said that Kennedy threw a hot potato at her first, and that led to the row. They were both sober.—The defendants were fined 10s. each.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.

A fire broke out on Wednesday on the premises of the Central Clothing Company, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, and an exciting scene was witnessed.

Before the fire-escape could arrive one of the workwomen, Mary Worrall, leaped from a room on the third storey, and fell into a tarpaulin, which the spectators in the street stretched out. She was taken to the infirmary suffering from injuries to the head. Another woman was rescued by means of the escape. Considerable damage was done to the premises.

PICCADILLY BY NIGHT.

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EXCITING CHASE AFTER A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

An exciting chase after a supposed burglar has been witnessed in Jeffreys-road, Clapham Rise.

Shortly after ten o'clock a policeman was told that a man had effected an entrance at the rear of No. 31, Jeffreys-road, and, having obtained the aid of another constable, he gave chase to the fellow, who made for the roof, and clambering over a stack of chimneys, got on to the ridge, along which he crawled to another stack of chimneys. The constable pluckily followed, whilst his companion and a number of men surrounded the front of the premises. Just as the constable on the roof neared the man, the latter slipped down to the slanting roof to the water gutter, and thence let himself down to the garden in the rear. The constable did the same, and the other policeman ran through the garden gate at the side and secured the man, who, judging from his appearance, had been a sailor.

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BRITISH WINES.

GENUINE BRITISH WINES.

fore, as the supreme political question of the day. What, asks Mr. BALFOUR, is the sort of Home Rule scheme that will permanently satisfy the Irish people? History proves that such a measure as Mr. GLADSTONE proposed in 1886 would never fulfil that condition. A scheme of that kind, a scheme of the sort which "gives a country an assembly which manages what are called its own affairs, but which is yet not a supreme assembly in the sense in which the British Parliament is supreme," was tried in Ireland previous to 1782. What happened? The Nationalists of that time were utterly dissatisfied with it. It did not satisfy their "national aspirations." Such a subordinate Parliament was declared to be incompatible with the freedom of the Irish nation. The demand for absolute control was granted by the establishment of "GRATTAN'S Parliament," with such unhappy results to Ireland that in the year 1800 the Union had to be established. Supposing that a subordinate Parliament were once again set up in Ireland, is there the slightest reason for believing that it would be regarded as anything but a half-way house, a stepping-stone, to complete legislative independence? Mr. PARNELL professes to believe, and perhaps does believe, that a subordinate Parliament would fully satisfy the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. But even if Mr. PARNELL was satisfied, it may be predicted with perfect safety that his lieutenants, on both sides of the Atlantic, would not be. Complete legislative independence, with, ultimately the severance of the "last link" of the Crown, would then be the order of the day. Doubtless, England could control those aspirations by force of arms, as she would, most assuredly, be compelled to do. But Englishmen have no desire for a desperate civil war with their fellow-subjects. And that being so, they are not likely to give themselves up blindfold to the guidance of Mr. GLADSTONE—that the blind may lead the blind into so terrible an abyss.

We cannot reprobate too strongly the conduct of the Gas Workers' Trade Union in threatening a strike in the South London district. The union proposes to take this step in consequence of the offer by the South Metropolitan Gas Company to its employees of a bonus upon the profits of the company. In fact, the company is making its men participants in the fruits of their labour—an admirable arrangement, and one which has been accepted by about a thousand of the men. Now, the prospect of a compact body of contented men sharing in the profits made by their labour and their employers' capital does not suit the officials of any trade union. These worthies live by the discontent of the working man, and when the working man ceases to have a grievance the trade union officials' occupation will be gone. Hence this astounding attempt to coerce employers and employed by threatening a strike if the directors do not dismiss the so-called "black leg." We earnestly hope that public opinion will sustain the directors in a firm determination to stand out for the individual liberty of their men against the despotism of the trade union clique.

There are some remarkably curious and interesting details in the balance-sheet of the Dockers' Strike Fund, which has at last been published. With regard to the receipts, it is worthy of notice that the British trade unions and similar societies only contributed £4,000 all told, and foreign countries only £107. If, therefore, it had not been for the generosity of the colonies and of the public, the much vaunted "federation of labour" would have cut mighty poor figure. But the items of expenditure are more striking still. Here we find the leaders charging £107, 265, and £28 for "cab fares." Then there is £52 for "traveling fares." There is £2 for "traveling fares." One would like to know why "sundry persons" got £407 among them. Above all, how comes it that the council came in for £166, when all the world believed the councillors were working out of pure love for their fellow-men? All these points suggest reflections of one kind or another, one of which certainly is that the trade of a professional agitator is not as badly paid as some industries, which are, perhaps, not less meritorious.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHORUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir—I could not help wondering how it was there appeared so much enthusiasm exhibited at Mr. Gladstone's visit in Manchester until I found it was principally made up of his own adherents and Irish followers, who not only do not live in Manchester, but have no interest in it whatever. For example, I found collected in one hotel Mr. Power, M.P., and four other Irish members at another hotel I found a large influx of visitors, so many, in fact, that a friend with me remarked that he had never seen so many persons staying there before, although he is a constant visitor. The question arises, does Mr. Gladstone take his audience with him when he goes to make a speech, so as to ensure a good attendance? I have heard of actors and music hall singers enraging boys and men to applaud them, but hardly expected to find the G.O.M. have recourse to the same means—Yours, &c.,

A MANCHESTER CONSERVATIVE.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD SCANDAL.

At a meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, the Rev. J. Diggle presiding, several questions were asked by Mr. Lobd and answered by Mr. Helby as to defects in the workmanship of particular schools at Marylebone, Brixton, and Chelsea, showing that in some cases the drainage pipes were not so well "jointed" as they might have been. Some of the questions and answers were received with derisive laughter. Afterwards Mr. Foster moved for precedence for the following resolution: "That steps be forthwith taken for obtaining an independent and thorough examination of all the buildings erected by the board, and of their present condition; that the Works Committee be requested to take immediate steps for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution, reporting thereon to the board." On a division the motion for precedence was rejected, by 22 against 14. Mr. Stanley then resumed the adjourned debate on the report of the Finance Committee, complaining that the expenditure was £140,000 wrong as compared with the estimate put before the board in February last. He said this was an enormous discrepancy. Several other members continued the discussion.

THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

THE COUNT AND THE LADY.

In the case of Hamilton v. Hamilton and Preremo, which came before the Divorce Court during the past week, the petitioner, Mr. Julius Lawrence Hamilton, alleged adultery of his wife with the Counte Roberto Preremo, an officer in the Italian cavalry. Respondent denied the charge, and alleged cruelty and adultery against the petitioner, which he denied. The parties had been married nine years, and lived first in London and afterwards at Florence. The parties both possessed considerable means. While the petitioner was ill in May, 1887, the respondent went to a fancy ball in Florence with the co-respondent and his mother, the Contesse Preremo. The petitioner heard that the respondent and co-respondent on their return from the ball were in a bed-room together. He afterwards found a letter from the co-respondent in his wife's box which read: "My adored Mary, it is but a few hours since I left thee. I miss thee so much that I almost believe it is a century since I saw your large black eyes." The letter went on to state, "What would I not give to clasp thee again in my arms, to feel thy heart beat against mine, and to tell thee I love thee." It sent "thousands of kisses from one who adores thee for life," and went on to state that her portrait was always on his heart. The respondent, it was alleged, confessed her guilt, and was forgiven by the petitioner. Her subsequent conduct, however, induced him to file these proceedings. According to the petitioner's evidence, when he told his wife about the letter she exclaimed, "Good God! If you have I am utterly ruined." She got into a rage, called him a "picklock," "Paul Pry," spat upon him, and subsequently followed this up by a fit of hysteria. Afterwards she freely confessed that on the night of the ball she misconducted herself with Count Preremo. Mr. Bayford: What else did she say?—Witness: She told me to go to the devil. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bayford: Whereupon you went to your solicitor?—Witness: Yes. (Great laughter.)—The respondent, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, in her evidence stated that her husband was often strange and violent.

SHED DENIED THE ADULTERY.

She remembered receiving a letter from the count, which she put in her box, but she never answered it. Her husband, upon finding it, asked what it meant, and she told him she did not know. He never suggested anything improper. He said, "What am I to think?" and she replied, "You may think what you please." She denied having ever admitted to him that she was unfaithful.—Cross-examined: She first met the respondent while paying an afternoon call at Florence.—Did any form of endearment take place between you and Count Preremo on that evening? No. I was with the countess, his mother, and only left her to dance. Like most Italians, he was very flowery in his language. (Laughter.)—Were you surprised at the tone of the letter he addressed to you? Every girl living in Italy knows that Italians do write these sort of letters. (Laughter.)—Is it your experience? No. (Laughter.) But I have been told so by my friends.—Were there any terms of endearment between you and the count? Certainly not.—Did he ever kiss or embrace you? No.—Can you explain this paragraph in his letter, "What would I not give to clasp you again in my arms, to feel your heart beating against my own," &c.? He referred to dancing with me at the ball. I do not know what else he could possibly mean. He wrote the letter, not I. (Laughter.)—The evidence, taken on commission, of Count Roberto Preremo was then read. He deposed that he was 25 years of age. On the night of the historical ball he went there in a costume of the fifteenth century, with his mother and Mrs. Hamilton. They all returned from the ball to the supper. He denied that in their return he went into Mrs. Hamilton's bed-room and committed adultery with her. There was never any love-making between them.—After other evidence, the jury found for the petitioner upon all the issues.—Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent, and custody of the children.—Upon application the respondent was also condemned in costs, as she had a separate estate.

AN ELOPEMENT TO THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Ralph Thomas, solicitor, Chancery-lane, sought a divorce on account of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. William Henry Powell, an architect, against whom damages were claimed. It was stated that the petitioner married the respondent in August, 1876, at Teddington, there being one child. They lived first of all in Doughty-street, and afterwards in Hornsey-lane. Subsequently Mr. Thomas had a serious illness, and went to the Mediterranean, after which he and his wife lived in chambers at Clifford's Inn. In 1883 they became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Powell, who lived at Elstree, and frequent visits took place between the two families. In August, 1888, they went for their usual month's holiday to Lowestoft. In the following September the petitioner went to Oxford for the purpose of rowing down the river, and in the meantime his wife went to spend a week's holiday with her sister. Subsequently he received a communication from his wife's sister that Mrs. Thomas had not entered the house. Inquiries were made, and it appeared that the respondent eloped to the continent with Mr. Powell. From Dian Mrs. Thomas wrote to her husband, who subsequently sent his clerk to Guernsey, where the respondent and co-respondent were found to be living together. As to the claim for damages, Mrs. Thomas, a short time before she left her husband, came into a substantial sum of money by reason of the death of her father; consequently it was thought that a sum should be assessed under the circumstances. It had been agreed, subject to the sanction of the court, that the amount should be £500. His lordship, in directing the jury, said if they saw no reason to the contrary, they could assess the amount which had been agreed upon. The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £500.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

THRASHING A BARRISTER.

Mr. John Wood, of Whitefield House, Derby, and Southwold Gardens, Kensington, barrister-at-law, asked for a dissolution of marriage with his wife, Estelle, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Mr. Trevor White, also a barrister-at-law. There was no defence.—The petitioner said he was married to the respondent on the 30th of April, 1883, and they lived together with the co-respondent at Vernon Chambers, Southampton-row, as his wife. He had had the good fortune to meet the co-respondent since the flight of the respondent, and, as he had administered to him a sound thrashing, he did not press the claim for damages.—The cohabitation of the parties at Vernon Chambers having been proved, the jury found for the petitioner, and his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

THE DOCTOR AND THE BARMAN.

Mr. Charles Targett, solicitor, for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, Dr. Pilkington, of Trinity-square.—The parties were married in 1875, the petitioner being at the time a public-house keeper. Being unsuccessful in trade, the petitioner took various situations, the respondent getting an engagement at the restaurant of the South-Eastern Hotel at London Bridge, as barmaid, where she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent. Some time after that the respondent went with the co-respondent to Felixstowe, where they lived together as man and wife.—Counsel for the co-respondent, in mitigation of damages, urged that Dr. Pilkington did not know that the respondent was a married

woman when he first made her acquaintance.—There was no denial of the allegations made by the petitioner.—The jury assessed the damages at £300.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

40,000 DAMAGES.

Mr. John Bush, a solicitor, at Bath, prayed for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent, Mr. Alexander Anderson, a gentleman of fortune, residing at Farnworth Hall, Liverpool. There was no defence, but damages were claimed.—Mr. Inderwick said the parties were married in June, 1882, the lady being the daughter of Colonel Stammers, a gentleman of position in Bath. In the autumn of 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Bush made the acquaintance of the co-respondent at Blandford. He was a gentleman of fortune, and resided at Farnworth Hall, Liverpool. Some short time later that Mr. Anderson paid his addresses to Miss Stammers, sister of Mrs. Bush, and thus he had opportunity of visiting Mr. Bush's house as often as pleased. He made valuable presents often to Miss Stammers, and went the length of taking a house in Bath and asking Mrs. Bush to superintend the furnishing of it. This was done, but it was a bad idea. The co-respondent only paid his attentions to the sister to enable him to make love to Mrs. Bush. In the latter part of 1888 Mr. Bush had to come to London on business, and Anderson saw him off at the railway station. Anderson, Mrs. Bush, and the child followed the same afternoon, and on arrival in London they stayed at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. Bush heard that his wife had left Bath, and he spoke to the co-respondent on the subject. The co-respondent suggested the name of a gentleman who he supposed was the offender, and Anderson agreed with him, and, further, he (Anderson) offered to go to Italy to look after Mrs. Bush. He went, but it was only to live with Mrs. Bush a short time; then he returned to London, representing he had been unsuccessful. Eventually suspicions were aroused as regarded the conduct of Anderson. He was after that watched, and it was ultimately discovered that he was living with Mrs. Bush at Buda Pesta as his wife, they having the child of Mrs. Bush with them. Subsequently Anderson came to London and made a clean breast of it, and when he found he could not get out of the matter, he said the petitioner could do what he liked with him.—Mr. John Bush, the petitioner, replying to Mr. Justice Butt, he said that the co-respondent was actually engaged to be married to Mrs. Bush's sister.—Mr. Justice Butt said it was a case in which exemplary damages ought to be awarded, as the name of the petitioner had been outraged.—The jury assessed the damages at £4,000.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

In the case of Thirkettle v. Thirkettle, Waller, and Francis, the wife in the first petition sought divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. George Thirkettle, a hop merchant of Leeds; while in the second the husband sought a divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with General Francis, a retired Indian officer, and with her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas William Waller. Against both damages were claimed. Answers had been filed denying the charge. A peculiar feature of the case was that Mr. Thirkettle, who was at first represented by Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Scarle, conducted his case in person, his counsel having retired owing to great divergence of opinion as to the questions to be asked.—Jessie Barker, formerly housemaid to Mr. Waller, said that on one occasion Mrs. Thirkettle went on a visit to her brother-in-law. She had seen them kiss several times in her presence. On two occasions she tried to get into Mrs. Thirkettle's bed-room, but found the door locked. Afterwards she saw Mr. Waller coming out. One morning, about nine o'clock, she took some water into Mrs. Thirkettle's bed-room, and found her and Mr. Waller in bed. When Mrs. Thirkettle came down to dinner she told the witness, I think nothing of it, as it was "brotherly friendship." (Laughter.) She had seen Mr. Waller sitting at the foot of the bed when it was occupied by Mrs. Thirkettle.—In cross-examination, the witness said that she had had a quarrel with Mr. Waller about

A BARREL OF BEER.

(Laughter.) She had told him that he was a scamp. Her husband challenged him to fight. (Laughter.)—Is it your experience? No. (Laughter.) But I have been told so by my friends.—Were there any terms of endearment between you and the count? Certainly not.—Did he ever kiss or embrace you? No.—Can you explain this paragraph in his letter, "What would I not give to clasp you again in my arms, to feel your heart beating against my own," &c.? He referred to dancing with me at the ball. I do not know what else he could possibly mean. He wrote the letter, not I. (Laughter.)—The evidence, taken on commission, of Count Roberto Preremo was then read. He deposed that he was 25 years of age. On the night of the historical ball he went there in a costume of the fifteenth century, with his mother and Mrs. Hamilton. They all returned from the ball to the supper. He denied that in their return he went into Mrs. Hamilton's bed-room and committed adultery with her. There was never any love-making between them.—After other evidence, the jury found for the petitioner upon all the issues.—Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent, and custody of the children.—Upon application the respondent was also condemned in costs, as she had a separate estate.

LOTS OF LOVE.

you're devotedly, J. FRANCIS.—Robert Bowater, formerly known to Mr. Waller, said that his master used to kiss Mrs. Thirkettle. He noticed that she met him in a "brother-in-law" way. (Laughter.)—Testimony was then adduced that Mr. Sharman, for the defence, said that each of the defendants would plead guilty, and he asked the magistrate to accept that plea on one or two of the informations, and not to entertain the others. He had no desire to increase the fees they would have to pay.—Inspector H. Rusby said that in consequence of frequent complaints received by the police, strange officers to the district were employed to keep observation on the houses of the defendants. On certain days several persons were seen to go into the houses occupied by the defendants. They had money and various slips of paper, which had on them the names of horses that were running, and were about to run, in races. The defendants had been cautioned before these proceedings were taken. Betting seemed to have been carried on to a very large extent, principally in small sums.—The defendants were each fine £10 and costs.

WITH A OTHER GENTLEMAN.

she was very fond of him. (Laughter.)—Who was the gentleman? Mr. Minns, who was deeply in love with her.—His law friend pointed out that there was no charge against this gentleman.—The witness believed that she identified General Francis now in court. He was "a stout, big gentleman." (Laughter.) A number of gentlemen came backwards and forwards to the house, which, in the opinion of the witness, was not respectable. Mrs. Thirkettle used to go out to dances, of which she was very fond. Upon one occasion she said that she was very much annoyed that she could not go to Egypt, as she had been served with some divorce papers.—Mr. Thirkettle went into the witness-box, and gave an emphatic denial to the charge of cruelty. His wife used to "nag" him. Once she irritated him, and he threw some whisky and water across the table. She picked up a tumbler and threw it at him. It missed him, struck the wall, and was shattered to pieces. He admitted one act of adultery, and said that that was the only fault he had committed against his wife.—Mrs. Thirkettle (re-called) gave an emphatic denial to the charge of adultery.

either with General Francis or Mr. Waller. The latter had kissed her, as she was his sister-in-law. What had been said about General Francis falling in love with her was by way of a joke. Upon occasion she, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, and General Francis went together to the Alhambra. General Francis had called upon her and taken tea with her.—The case was adjourned.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE SCOTCH UNION'S.

Mr. Balfour was entertained on Wednesday evening at a grand banquet by the Unionists of Scotland in Edinburgh, the Duke of Fife presiding. Responding to the toast of his health, the Chief Secretary maintained that the sentiment of nationality was really stronger in Scotland than in Ireland, and the good results which had followed from a union in the one case would be attained in the other also, in spite of the greater difficulties. A Home Rule Parliament had been tried in Ireland, and had been rejected; an independent Parliament had failed; and those who now asked for a domestic legislature in Dublin would never be content with it, but in their hearts aspired to separation. Mr. Balfour was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

SARAH BERNHARDI'S DREAM.

Madame Sarah Bernhardi was a firm believer in the marvellous and, as yet, unexplainable. She has related that when at New York, on her first American tour, she woke up one night, after a terrible dream, in which she had seen her son Maurice bitten by two mad dogs. The vision made such an impression on her mind that early next morning she telephoned to Maurice, and received the reply that he had been bitten by two dogs, but that the wounds in his arms were not serious. Moreover, the dogs were not rabid, but had been immediately killed. Madame Bernhardi could, she affirms, mention numerous other circumstances in her life which it would be impossible to put down to mere chance or coincidence.

TERRIBLE TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday evening on the Allerton section of the Bradford Steam Tramways. An engine and a car, conveying about twelve passengers from the centre of the town, were running up a steep incline near the Allerton terminus, when the coupling connecting them parted. Despite the fact that the guard applied the brakes the car ran down the hill at a rapid rate, left the metals, and, coming into collision with a large lamp-post, overturned. Eleven persons sustained injuries. The five most serious cases were taken to the infirmary, and the other passengers were taken home in cabs. Amongst those admitted to the infirmary was a man named Fred Greenwood, who had both legs and an arm broken, besides having sustained grave injuries to the body. It was seen at once that his case was hopeless, and he died about an hour after his admittance. The other passengers are suffering mostly from general bruising and shock. The car was smashed to pieces.

A SCOTCH CLERGYMAN SPEAKS HIS MIND.

The Rev. Robert Thompson the other night attended the Glasgow Presbytery to do something to put down sacred concerts in churches on Sunday evenings. He held that instead of some of the Glasgow churches being houses of God, they were houses of the god of music. Amid interruption, he stated that if they advertised a first-class ballet to take place in a church, and that the prettiest girls in the congregation and neighbourhood would show themselves in tights, the church could be crammed and they would not be in a worse position than at present. The moderator indignantly ordered Mr. Thompson to resume his seat, and the matter dropped.

A BETTER RAID IN WEST HAM.

Edward Hart, the landlord of the Telegraph beerhouse, Leyton-road, Stratford; William Charles, the landlord of the Forester beerhouse, Waddington-street, Stratford; and Albert Meyers, tobacconist, of Angel-lane, Stratford, were summoned at the West Ham Police Court, under the Betting House Act, for using their houses for the purpose of betting on horse racing during October and November. There were eight cases against Hart, six against Charles, and five against Meyers.—Mr. Sharman, for the defence, said that each of the defendants would plead guilty, and he asked the magistrate to accept that plea on one or two of the informations, and not to entertain the others. He had no desire to increase the fees they would have to pay.—Inspector H. Rusby said that in consequence of frequent complaints received by the police, strange officers to the district were employed to keep observation on the houses of the defendants. On certain days several persons were seen to go into the houses occupied by the defendants. They had money and various slips of paper, which had on them the names of horses that were running, and were about to run, in races. The defendants had been cautioned before these proceedings were taken. Betting seemed to have been carried on to a very large extent, principally in small sums.—The defendants were each fine £10 and costs.

A THIEF'S FREAK.

At the Nottingham Assizes, Tessa Elizabeth Bradman, on bail, was indicted for shooting at Robert Bridgeman, her husband, with intent to murder him at Mansfield, on October 5th.—The prosecutor, a sergeant-instructor of Volunteers, was sitting in the kitchen of his house with another man when a rifle was discharged outside, and the bullet came through the window and lodged in the mantelpiece. The prosecutor rushed out and found it was his wife who had fired the shot.—He did not wish to prosecute, and the woman was now discharged, the judge warning her not to play such freaks in future.

DE-ARMED PRIZE FIGHT NEAR LONDON.

A determined prize fight took place early on Thursday morning between "Grip" Davis, of Bermondsey, and George Crackett, of Kennington. Both men are pugilists, and the dispute as to their merits ended in their respective employers each putting

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The Prince's Theatre, Manchester, has just been sold to a syndicate for £50,000.

The trial of Moussa Bey, at Constantinople, has resulted in an acquittal.

A large number of turf notabilities are expected at the 123rd anniversary of the York Gimorack Club, which will be held on the 10th inst.

The Liberals of Derby are organising a banquet in celebration of Mr. Gladstone's eightieth birthday.

The London police have issued a warning against a man who robs outside banks, and by plausible statements obtains money just obtained from the bank by messengers and others.

Laurie, the convicted Arran murderer, whose death sentence was last week respite to penal servitude for life, has been removed from Greenock to Perth, to undergo the first portion of his term of penal servitude.

The zone in which the English representatives at the Brussels Anti-slavery Conference propose the right of search comprises the whole of the eastern coast of Africa, from the Persian Gulf to Madagascar.

The Great Western Company's steamer *Gazelle* has been specially chartered to convey about 300 Roumania from St. Malo to Jersey on Sunday, the 13th inst., and preparations are being made for a banquet.

The Queen has presented Admiral Commodore with a large bronze medal struck to commemorate the late naval review. The obverse bears the portrait of the Emperor of Germany, and the reverse a miniature portrait of the Queen and a representation of the fleet.

A deputation of costermongers has presented to the Holborn Board of Works a memorial against the order directing that the barrows and stalls in Farringdon-road should be removed. On the motion of Mr. Jacobs, the board decided unanimously to postpone their proposed action sine die.

A respite has been granted at Lancaster Gaol for a young woman named Jane Jones, who was lying under sentence of death for the murder of her child at Fleetwood, on the 4th ult. The woman was tried on the 23rd ult., and after her conviction was found to be pregnant.

The Midland Merchants' Association at Nottingham has resolved to send a letter to the master of the Mint urging that now double florins are being issued crown pieces should be withdrawn, and they also express themselves in favour of the decimalization of coinage.

A man, after praying fervently before the tomb of Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon, Rome, shot himself through the head. He did not die on the spot, but was carried to the hospital, while the cardinal vicar was immediately informed of the fact, and asked to re-consecrate the church.

The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle on Thursday afternoon as follows:—Sir Henry Rawlinson, G.C.B.; Sir Arthur Hood, G.C.B.; and Dr. Banks, K.C.B.; Sir Albert Woods, garter king of arms, was in attendance at the ceremonial.

A charge of burglary was heard at the Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday. Thomas Smith, a labourer, being committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the residence of New Wandsworth of Mr. Robert B. Lodge, an accountant. The prisoner had been previously convicted of burglary.

The War Office has under consideration the question of providing large additional ordnance stores and magazines at Chester, in connection with the defence of the Mersey and Liverpool, the great importance of the latter having been increased by its connection with Manchester through the new canal.

Violent shocks of earthquake, accompanied by loud subterranean rumblings, have been felt in Serbia, at Krusevac, Jagodina, and Kupis. The disturbance generally travelled from east to west, but some of the shocks moved from north to south. It is reported that meteors fell in several places.

Terrible disasters are reported from Japan. A fire at Haidanmachi has destroyed 183 houses, many of them in flames perishing in the flames. A theatre at Schinomia collapsed during a performance, when twenty-five persons were killed and 100 injured. By an explosion on board a crowded passenger steamer near Foochow seventy passengers were killed.

In the City of London Court, Commissioner Kerr has had before him a matter arising out of a High Court action, in which £15 damages were recovered, and the solicitors tendered a bill of costs for £20. His honour said such legal extortion was really shocking, and advised that it should be brought under the Lord Chancellor's notice.

Morris Wiesbaum was summoned to the Thames Police Court for being the occupier of a room in Little Alce-street used for gambling. James McCarthy was charged with assisting in the business, and several other persons with using the room for gaming purposes. After police evidence, the magistrate fined Wiesbaum £20. McCarthy £10, and bound over the other defendants to keep the peace.

At Cambridge Mr. J. L. Toole has been entombed in a lunch-room, previous to his leaving for Australia. The mayor (Alderman Wace), an old schoolfellow of Mr. Toole's, presided. Mr. Oscar Browning proposed "Our Guest," and the toast was very cordially received. Mr. Toole acknowledged the compliment to himself and his profession. Mr. Terry and Mr. Braze Stoker responded to the toast of "The Drama."

Mr. John Carrington, solicitor, Barnsley, who defended Dr. Burke, of Monk Bretton, sentence to death at Leeds Assizes, in May last year, for shooting his daughter, has received a telegram from the governor of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, intimating that Burke has died. The prisoner, whose death sentence had been reprieved, was ordered to be released as soon as possible, and in a precarious state he was detained, dying as he did.

The examination of the St. William's Fever Hospital, Rochester, which was partially destroyed by fire on November 29th, has revealed the extraordinary fact that birds have been the innocent cause of the disaster. The louvers connected with the ventilators are quite open, and inside one of these has been found about half a bushel of straw, which had been carried in by birds for the purpose of making their nests. The ignition of this straw in the chimney where the fire broke out is regarded as the cause of the conflagration.

Mr. H. A. Jones, author of "The Silver King" and "The Middleman," in the course of his lecture at the Lambeth Polytechnic said the drama had for its proper object both the gratification of our better emotions and the elevation of the intellect to a level from which human life could be more comprehensively envisaged. Against all these principles the puerile and vulgar programmes of the modern music halls sinned most grossly.

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Mr. John Cave and a special jury tried an action brought by Mr. R. B. Smith against Lord Francis G. A. Osborne, to recover nearly £400 lost in operations on the Stock Exchange. The question depended on the arrangement made between the parties as to the limit of liability, respecting which the evidence was conflicting. His lordship observed that when a man speculated on the Stock Exchange he must be prepared for losses, and verdict and judgment were given in favour of the plaintiff.

An arrest at St. Helens has caused unusual excitement. The scene was a house at which about forty persons were assisting at a marriage feast. A constable, finding that among the guests was a man "wanted" for desertion from the Army, made his appearance in the midst of the merry throng, and, strange to say, was received with much cordiality. When the deserter had coaxed his victim out into the street and made manifest his intentions, the wedding guests regretted their extension of hospitality to the wily officer, and,

there was something of a disturbance, in which the captive joined.

There were 2,221 births and 1,145 deaths in London last week.

There was not a single death from either smallpox, typhus, or cholera in London last week.

The New Museum and the National Library at Dublin, which will be open in the spring, cost £120,000.

Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Liberal leader, is said to believe that Europe will be entirely Republican fifty years hence.

The Nottingham corporation has refused to support a bill in Parliament for the licensing of places for public music and dancing.

A strike has broken out at Zurich which affects nearly all the trades connected with the book industry.

The Cardi screw steamer *St. Donat* was towed into Dover on Thursday, having been found with her shaft broken and drifting in the Channel.

The famous Lelantines forests in Hanover witnessed a big battle last week. In two days the Emperor William's party brought down 150 stages, 374 deer, and 37 wild boars.

Fireman Knolling, of Leeds, leaned out of his tender near Worcester Station. His head came with a sickening thud in contact with a bridge. The poor fellow's death was instantaneous.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce died suddenly while entering the club train, at Victoria Station, on Tuesday afternoon, intending to leave for Monte Carlo.

Six foxhounds belonging to the Carlow and Island Hunt Club have been poisoned at the Ashgate covert, near Tallow. Three of the dogs are dead, and the master has laid a claim for compensation.

A fit of delirium seized Madame de la BERGE, an old lady of 85, residing on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue Frontenac, Paris. Suddenly rising from her couch, she precipitated herself from the window. The poor lady died shortly after.

The London coroners last week held inquests on fifty-three persons who had died from violence; there were cases of suicide and two of murder or manslaughter, the remainder being due to accident or negligence.

Parisian journalists are waking up. By an enterprising feat, without precedent in France, Mr. Gladstone's Monday's speech at Manchester was given in the evening in a scarcely abridged form in the *Soi*.

One of the Miss Drexel, a New York heiress to the extent of some \$1,000,000, has taken the white veil of the Sisters of Mercy. At the ceremony Miss Drexel was dressed in a costume valued at \$2,000.

Frederick Brunning and his wife were a dissipated pair, living at Prescott, in Ontario. They were the other day found dead in bed. Brunning had first murdered the woman, and then ended his own ill-spent life.

The election expenses of Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone candidate at Brighton by-election, have been returned at £2033s. 6d., of which £1533s. 10d. are classed as returning officer's expenses, and £42 as candidate's personal expenses.

According to a Shanghai correspondent, a contract has been made with the Krupp Company for thirty-six large guns for the armament of the northern forts, to be provided at a cost of four and a half million marks.

At Leicester Assizes, Aaron Godfrey has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for keeping a gambling club. Shorter terms of imprisonment were given to two others connected with the same case.

Cardinal Manning has consented to become a vice-president of the Native B. & E. and the Imperial United Committee, and has nominated Canon Murnane and John son to sit on the executive as representatives of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.

During November reports were received at the Board of Trade concerning the loss of 40 sailing and 11 steam vessels, with a gross tonnage of 26,432 tons. There were 84 lives lost, 68 in connection with the sailing vessels, and 20 with the steamers.

Living within two and a half miles of Mattapan, Mass., where all were born, are nine brothers and sisters named Balles, who range in age from 63 to 88 years. Until some few years back the family numbered twelve. One died at the age of 72, the other at the age of 68, the third when he was 75.

A cow, the property of a widow named Geraghty, was frightfully mutilated the other night in the shed in which it was kept in the centre of the town of Galway. Mrs. Geraghty's niece, who is joint holder of the property with her, had served notices of eviction on some tenants on Monday.

A compliment to Austrian art has just been paid by an order from New York to a young sculptor in Vienna, in the Trol, Herr Steiner, to model a statue of Columbus, which is to be sent to the States. The order was due to the fact that the Museum of New York possesses two admirable wood carvings from the father of the sculptor.

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MONEY—MONEY—MONEY.
£10 to £1000 required by a private gentleman to respond to his persons as a few hours' notice, on note of hand, no reasonable interest; easy repayments; capital can remain required; no public; distance no object; strictest privacy. To start in 10 days. No application or examination. No name application ever refused.—Apply personally, or write to actual lender, A. FISH & CO., 16, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. (close to Broad-street Station).

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US. NEARING CASH, £1000. (near Bishopsgate and Castle).

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26, New Cross-road, near New Cross Gate, S.E.

18, Chapel-street, near Edwate-road Station.

Private offices. No inquiries in the neighbourhood or business.—Mr. Brown has lent over £1000 loans without securities.

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£100 " " 10s 6d.

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ST. NLEY'S HOME JOURNEY.

Meeting the Explorer.

Story of Suffering and Success.

Accident to Emin Pacha.

A despatch from Mysore, dated November 30th, states the New York *Advertiser* expedition to meet Stanley came up with the great explorer on the evening of the day mentioned. He and Emin, says the writer, were delighted to see us, and greeted us enthusiastically. With Stanley and Emin are Captain Casati, Mounteney Jephson, Captain Nelson, Surgeon Park, Lieutenant Stairs, Major Macrae, William Bonny, Apothecary, Vito Hassan, Emin's daughter, and upwards of 500 men, women and children. Stanley himself, notwithstanding the terrible hardships and privations he has undergone, is looking hearty and well. His hair is quite white and his moustache iron grey. The change in his appearance is very marked. He was roughly but comfortably dressed, his Prussian cap and canvas shoes being notable. The American flag, which I was instructed to carry to Stanley, is now flying from his tent. The tea, coffee, tobacco, quinine, wine, and other supplies were met at welcome, and Stanley, for himself and those with him, has expressed great appreciation and gratitude. Emin Pacha, too, has borne well the long, arduous journey to the coast. He is slight and wiry, and quite dark. He wears spectacles, and has the general appearance of a learned professor. In manner he is quite modest, and in conversation he said he did not wish for any honour for what he had done, but simply desired to be employed again in the service of the Khedive. I have delivered to Captain Casati the letters and documents entrusted to me by the Italian consul at Zanzibar, and he was very glad to receive them. He is looking only fairly well, the hardships of the expedition seem to have undermined his constitution. All the other Europeans are well. Emin and his people have received with intense gratitude the abundant supplies brought them by Baron von Gravenreuth, who, with his large relief expedition, has travelled here from the coast. Baron Gravenreuth entertained Stanley, Emin, Captain Casati, and one or two others at dinner in camp. Speeches were made by Baron Gravenreuth and Stanley. The former complimented Stanley, Emin, and their companions on their successful march from Central Africa, and said their work could not fail to hasten the day when civilisation would possess the dark region. Stanley, in responding, expressed his pleasure, and that of all with him, in once more reaching the confines of civilisation, and in receiving such a hearty welcome at the hands of Baron Gravenreuth. He praised German enterprise, and the progressive spirit which caused that nation to be a power in spreading civilisation.

The Map of Africa Altered.

Mr. Stanley reached Bagamoyo on Wednesday. In a letter he says:—I am in perfect health, and feel like a labourer of a Saturday evening, returning home with his week's work done, his stock's wages in his pocket, and glad that to-morrow is the Sabbath. Over and above the happy ending of the appointed duties, we have not been unfortunate in geographical discoveries. The Aruwimi is now known from its source to its mouth. The great Congo forest, covering as large an area as France and the Iberian peninsula, we can now certify to be an absolute fact. The Mountains of the Moon, this time beyond the least doubt, have been located; and Ruvenzori, the Cloud King, rob'd in eternal snow, has been seen, and its flanks explored and some of its shoulders ascended. On the south-east of the range the connection between the Albert Edward Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza has been discovered, and the extent of the former lake is now known for the first time. Ranks after range of mountains have been traversed, separated by such tracts of pasture land as would make your cowboy's out West mad with envy; and right under the burning equator we have fed on blackberries and bilberries, and quenched our thirst with crystal water fresh from the snow beds. We have also been able to add nearly six thousand square miles of water to the Victoria Nyanza. Our naturalist will expatiate upon the new species of animals, birds, and plants he has discovered. Our surgeon will tell what he knows of the climate and its amenities. I always suspected that in the central region between the equatorial lakes something worth seeing would be found, but I was not prepared for such a harvest of new facts.

Disease, Suffering, Murder.

This has certainly been the most extraordinary expedition that I have ever led into Africa. A veritable divinity seems to have heeded us while we journeyed. I say it with all reverence. It has impelled us, whether it would, effected its own will; but, nevertheless, guided and protected us. What can you make of this, for instance? On August 17th, 1887, all the officers of the rear column are united at Banalya. Take the same month and the same date in 1888, a year later, August 17th. I listen horror struck to the tale of the last surviving officer of the rear column at Banalya, and am told of nothing but death and disaster, disaster and death, death and disaster. I see nothing but horrible forms of men, smitten with disease, bloated, disfigured, and scarred, while the scene in the camp, infamous for the murder of poor Bailester barely four weeks before, is simply sickening. On the same day, 600 miles west of this camp, Jameson, worn out with fatigue, sickness, and a rro, breathes his last. On the next day, August 18th, 600 miles east, Emin Pacha and my officer (Mr. Jephson) are suddenly surrounded by infuriated rebels, who menace them with loaded rifles and instant death, but fortunately relent, and only make their prisoners, to be delivered to the Mahdists. Having saved Mr. Bonny out of the jaws of death, we arrive a second time at the Albert Nyanza, to find Emin Pacha and Mr. Jephson prisoners, in daily expectation of their doom. No one officer who was with me will forget the misery he has endured, yet every one that started from his home destined to march with the advance column and share its wonderful adventures is here to-day safe, sound, and well. This is not due to me. Lieutenant Stairs was pierced with a poisoned arrow like the others, but the others died, and he lives. The poisons did not come out from under his heart eighteen months after he was pierced. Mr. Jephson was four months a prisoner, with guards with loaded rifles around him. That they did not murder him is not due to me. These officers have had to wade through as many as seventeen streams and broad expanses of mud and swamp in a day. They had endured a sun that scorched whatever it touched. A multitude of impediments have ruffled their tempers and harassed their souls.

They have been maddened with the agonies of fierce fevers. They have lived for months in an atmosphere that medical authority declared to be deadly. They have faced dangers every day, and their diet has been all through what the legal serfs would be declared to be infamous and abominable, and yet they live. This is not due to me any more than the courage with which they have borne all that was imposed upon them by their surroundings, or the cheery energy which they devoted to their work, or the hopeful voices which rang in the ears of the deafening multitude of blacks, and urged the poor souls to the quest. The younger will call it luck, unbelievers will call it chance, but deep down in each heart remains a feeling that of a verity there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in common philosophy. Numbers of scared crowd the memory. Could one but sum them into a picture it would have a grand effect. The uncomplaining heroism of our poor followers, the brave manhood latent in such uncouth disarray, the tenaciousness we have seen issuing from nameless entities, the great love animating the ignoble, the sacrifice made by the Samsi for one more unfortunate, the reverence we have noted in barbarians, who, even as ourselves, were inspired

with nobleness and incentives to duty—of all these we could speak if we would.

A Triumphal Entry.

Mr. Stanley and his party arrived at Baramoyo on Wednesday. The town was profusely decorated. Verdant arches were built across all the avenues, and palm branches waved from every window. A salute of nine guns was fired by Major Wissmann's force, and the same number by the German man-of-war Sperber. All the officers of the expedition were sumptuously entertained at luncheon at Major Wissmann's headquarters. The captain of the Sperber, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany, formally welcomed first Mr. Stanley, then Emin Pacha, and congratulated them upon their return to civilisation. All the vessels in the roadstead were dressed in bunting. In the evening a banquet was held, and amid a flood of champagne the German consul-general, Mr. Steffensand, toasted the Queen of England, and Major Wissmann toasted Stanley, calling him his master in African exploration. Mr. Stanley, in reply, said, in the course of an eloquent speech, that he thanked God he had performed his duty. He spoke with emotion of his soldiers, whose bones were bleaching in the forest, and remarked that with him and those of his party, the word was always, onward. He bore testimony to the Divine influence that had guided him in his work. Then he said:—

"Emin is here, Casati is here, I am here, and all the young gentlemen who went with me are here;" and concluded by thanking Major Wissmann and the *New York Herald* for the kindness in sending him stores. Emin Pacha toasted the Emperor of Germany, and Captain Brackenbury, the senior naval officer, toasted Major Wissmann. The toast was drunk with honours, the whole company joining in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EMIN PACHA.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that a most serious accident has befallen Emin Pacha at Bagamoyo. Owing to his blindness he misjudged the height of a balcony parapet, and overbalancing himself, he fell from a height of twenty feet. When he was taken up it was found that he had sustained serious injuries. His right eye was closed, and blood issued from his ears. From this it is believed that his injuries are dangerous. His body was also seriously bruised. Dr. Park, the surgeon who accompanied Mr. Stanley's expedition, remains at Bagamoyo with him. The German doctors are very anxious about the patient, but Dr. Park is more hopeful. In any case it will be quite impossible for Emin to be moved for several days. The news of the accident has caused quite a sensation at Berlin, and expressions of regret are universal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. STANLEY.

The Emperor William has sent a telegram to Emin Pacha and Mr. Stanley, in which he expresses his sympathy with the two explorers in all they have undergone, congratulates them on the ending of their dangerous journey, and bids them a welcome to civilisation and home. Among the congratulatory telegrams to Mr. Stanley is one from the Royal Geographical Society, which contributed £1,000 towards the expenses of the expedition.

THE WELCOME HOME.

At the next meeting of the council of the Royal Geographical Society arrangements will be made for a banquet to Mr. Stanley. Emin Pacha will, of course, be included in the invitation should he come to London. A proposal will also be made at an early meeting of the Common Council of the City that Stanley be entertained at the Guildhall, on a date to be fixed by himself. It will be remembered that the explorer was made a freeman of the City on the eve of his departure to relieve Emin. It has already been decided that should Stanley accept the invitation of the King of the Belgians and visit Brussels, he will be entertained by the burgomaster at a grand banquet, to which the delegates of the Anti-slavery Conference now in session will also be invited. On the day following a gala performance will be given in his honour at the opera. Stanley will be the guest of the king during his stay in Brussels.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Gladstone has made two or three lengthy speeches at Manchester during the past week. Speaking at an afternoon meeting in the Free Trade Hall, he touched briefly on foreign affairs and reviewed the bye-elections, predicting that the longer the general election was delayed the more triumphant would be the Liberal majority.

Gazing at the future, he alluded to many subjects which were ripening for legislation. In the first place he placed the reform of our registration system, so as to establish the "one man one vote" principle; power to local authorities to tax ground rents, to assume control of the police, the care of the poor, and to deal with the subject of local option, and the formation of district councils. Among other matters which ought soon to be attended to were land allotment, the clearing, free education, enfranchisement of leaseholds, shorter Parliaments, Home Rule and disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales, the House of Lords, and a reform of the currency. As the demand for legislation must increase rather than diminish, Parliament must devote as much as possible of its duties upon administrative and other bodies; but the first step in this grand devotion must be to place Irish affairs under the control of an Irish Parliament. Speaking at a night meeting, Mr. Gladstone's earlier remarks were devoted to the Liberal Unionists, whose opposition to Home Rule in Ireland had, he said, greatly stimulated the nationality movement in Scotland and Wales. That party was also responsible for the growth of Radical opinion among the Liberals. The right hon. gentleman cited Lord Hartington's statement that the Union with Ireland had been a success by the subjects of economy, loyalty, and contentment, and others, and concluded that in all these respects the Union had been an intolerable failure and disgrace. The neglect of the Government to provide ameliorative legislation in 1886 was the real origin of the "plan of campaign," and he denied that the Government had done anything to diminish crime in Ireland. The country, he said, required that the whole spirit of government and administration in Ireland should be changed, so as to be in sympathy with the people, instead of alien to them.

A SNOW-BOUND CITY.

A few mornings ago Vienna awoke to the fact that it was a blockaded city. Although the gas had been kept alight all through the night and armies of sweepers had been unceasingly busy, very few streets were passable either on foot or in a vehicle. A dead silence pervaded all, and from a dark grey sky the myriads of flakes continued falling. But they were not allowed to reach the ground in vertical lines, for a biting east wind blew them in every direction, and they mingled with the clouds of snow blown from roofs and trees, and from the vast plains outside the city. The carts bearing milk, meat, vegetables, and poultry stood in endless rows outside the precincts of the city. They had left the villages at midnight, and by industrious shovelling had forced their way to the gates of Vienna. Here they were stopped, for the arches of the railway viaducts under which they had to pass were completely walled up with snow. Before a night a milk cart entered the city; the horses waded in snow up to their knees, and the wheels stuck tight. Not a train arrived in time, and in three directions trains were snarled up. At eight o'clock more than one hundred snow ploughs with ploughs of four horses, were at work on the Bahn, and in the principal thoroughfares the tempests we have seen issuing from nameless entities, the great love animating the ignoble, the sacrifice made by the Samsi for one more unfortunate, the reverence we have noted in barbarians, who, even as ourselves, were inspired

with nobleness and incentives to duty—of all these we could speak if we would.

A CLEVER ESCAPE.

Queriot, the ringleader of the gang of criminals known as the "Catastrophe band," has succeeded in effecting his escape as he was being removed from Mazas Gaol, Paris, to the Conciergerie, pending his trial. As Queriot was known to be a desperado character, and as he had only been captured in London with extreme difficulty, the Royal Guards, to whom charge he was entrusted, were instructed to keep a very sharp eye on him. When, however, the prison van turned the courtyard of the Conciergerie, it was found that the birds had flown. Queriot had succeeded in undoing the planking of the floor of the little cell in which he had been placed, and, dropping to the ground, had bolted unpersuaded. Telegrams have been sent to different railway stations and seaports giving a full description of the criminal.

A youth named William Akhurst, of East Sussex, while on his way home from Friday, from Eastbourne, ventured on the sea on a p.c. on the slopes of the South Downs. The boy gave way, and he was drowned.

THE WEST-END SCANDAL.

Disgraceful Letters.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool contemporary bears with regret that Marlborough House is daily assailed with anonymous letters of most outrageous character, bearing upon the West-end scandals. Not only the Prince of Wales, but the princess is directly addressed in communications of a monstrous character. The affair is in other high quarters continuing to give infinite trouble and vexation, with the effect of strengthening the determination to insist upon a full and open investigation into the whole unwholesome matter. According to another correspondent, the wife of the man who kept the house in Cleveland-street is in communication with the police, and has offered to give startling information, incriminating a number of people. One of the two who were convicted at the Old Bailey is said to have called himself a minister, and to have gone about in clerical attire so as to disarm suspicion. The most extraordinary rumours continue to be afoot.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

More East-end Houses Condemned.

At the Worship-street Police Court, the sanitary inspector of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, attended before Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., to support a number of summonses taken out against the owners of fifteen houses in the parish which it was sought to close as unfit for human habitation. The premises proceeded against are in Short-street, New Nichol-street, and Half Nichol-street.

A gentleman at the solicitors' place rose and said he represented the trustees of the leaseholder, and there was no objection to the houses being closed. Mr. Montagu Williams asked who was the leaseholder, and was told Mr. Pearson Gower, who had held a great deal of property in Bethnal Green. Mr. Williams asked who granted the leases, and was told the freeholder was the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Orders were made as asked for, Mr. Williams expressing the hope that the poor inhabitants would be looked after.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, has sent circulars to the various local authorities in the metropolis, as well as to the urban and rural bodies, stating that his department had been considering the housing of the labouring classes, and had come to the conclusion that many of the working people of this country were at present lodged in tenements either unfit for human habitation or in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health. The right hon. gentleman urges the authorities to a more strenuous exercise of the powers already vested in them.

THE GUINNESS TRUSTEES AT WORK.

With the view of inspecting artisans' dwellings already in existence, the administrators of the Guinness trust are making expeditions into various parts of the metropolis. No sites have yet been selected. Lord Cadogan has, with great generosity, offered them a large piece of land on the Cadogan estate, close to Sloane-street, at a purely nominal price, but they have determined on treating their work not as one of charity, but as a purely commercial business, paying full price for land, materials, and workmanship.

THE SEQUEL TO THE HAMILTON DIVORCE CASE.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, Frank Herbert Jessel, 23, said to be a nephew of the late Master of the Rolls, residing at 5, Southwick-place, Hyde Park, was charged before Mr. Cooke, on a warrant, with assaulting Julius Lawrence Hamilton, at 5, Southwick-place. In opening the case, Mr. Palmer said about three years ago the prosecutor commenced divorce proceedings against his wife, who was the sister of the prisoner, and Mr. Hamilton was given an order of the court to see his children three times a week. Since then he had seen them regularly and without disturbance up to Wednesday last. On Monday last the divorce proceedings were before Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury, and the prisoner Jessel was a witness against the prosecutor, against whom there were alleged acts of cruelty and misconduct. The court found for the petitioner, and the judge granted a decree nisi, with the custody of the children. The prosecutor went to see his children on Wednesday, and while standing looking into the fire in one of the rooms he suddenly found himself in the company of the prisoner, who had entered the room and locked the door. The prisoner then commenced a

BRUTAL AND COWARDLY ATTACK.

on the prosecutor, striking him with his fist, and then thrashing him with a heavy riding whip. The prisoner told Mr. Hamilton that he had locked the door and that he meant to murder him. Ultimately, however, he managed to escape. It was important that the magistrate should know that the prisoner was greatly incensed by its being stated in the Divorce Court proceedings that the prisoner had been a bankrupt, and that he had frequently dunned people for money. He (Mr. Palmer) should contend that the prisoner had committed a contempt of court by interfering with the prosecutor in the exercise of a right conferred on him by the court, that he had been guilty of a violent assault, which was made worse by the gross manner in which it was committed. The prosecutor then gave evidence, and in describing the assault said the prisoner struck him a series of blows with a heavy riding whip about his face and head, and some fell on his hands. He could hardly use his hands. The prisoner then said, "If I can't murder to-day I will do so the first time I catch you out." That he said in a very furious manner. Describing the violent nature of the prisoner, he said he remembered the prisoner knocking down two railway porters at Bournemouth. He had

BROKEN A MAN'S LEG.

and had threatened to throw the witness out of window when they were at Monte Carlo. While the assault complained of was going on the prosecutor heard his divorced wife outside the door shouting "Open the door" and crying. The prisoner continued his violence, and the prosecutor picked up a water bottle to protect himself, for he was in fear of his life. At last the prisoner opened the room door, and his wife (Mrs. Hamilton) said to the prosecutor "Get out of the house, you hound." The prosecutor then made his escape, without having seen his children. He was afterwards examined by Dr. Capon. Dr. Herbert J. Capon, of Edgware-road, said he examined the prosecutor on Wednesday. He had blood about his face and clothes, and on his right ear were two punctured wounds. Blood had escaped from the wounds in the ear. His right eye was black, and he had a bruise about the bridge of the nose, which was swollen. On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Newton said he would have to call Mrs. Hamilton and the butler for the defence, and as they were not present he should ask for a remand. Mr. Cooke ordered a remand, and after considerable discussion he agreed to release the prisoner out on bail in two sureties of £150 each.

THE REDECORATION OF THE STRAND THEATRE.

The redecoration of the Strand Theatre has been completed, and this without hindrance to the run of the sparkling and highly successful comedy of "Our Flat," which will reach its 200th performance on the 20th inst.

A boy had a very narrow escape from death at Fenchurch-street Railway Station on Thursday. Having endeavoured to leave the train before it stopped, he would have been crushed between the carriage and the platform but was fortunately saved by Mr. Marlow, proprietor of the Palace of Varieties, Bow-road, and smartly conveyed to a place of safety.

An important addition to the Constitutional Club has just been completed in the shape of some new apartments for the convenience of the club servant. These premises, which are situated in N.umberland-street, Strand, have been prepared in accordance with plans furnished by Messrs. Isaac and Florence. They afford excellent accommodation for upwards of seventy unmarried men-servants. Strict attention has been paid to all the sanitary arrangements of the building.

GROSS OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG LADY.

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Old Bailey on Wednesday, Justice Wills investigated a shocking case, in which Frederick Newton, lacemaker, aged 34, was charged with criminally assaulting Miss Evangeline Smith, a young lady of 18, the daughter of a minor canon of Southwell Cathedral. Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., stated that on August 20th Miss Smith, after being at home for the greater part of the morning engaged in practising music, went out into the town and made several calls. About noon she proceeded along a lane leading from Southwark to Spring-terrace for the purpose of taking a walk. On the way she stopped to gather some blackberries, and whilst so engaged the prisoner came up from the opposite direction. He entered into conversation, asking whether he should help her to gather the blackberries. She replied "No." Upon that he came close to the prosecutor, who started to walk home. This was followed, caught hold of her tightly by the left arm, and telling her that he would not keep her long, asked her whether she would kiss him. He dragged her to a gate leading off the lane into some allotment gardens. The prosecutor screamed loudly, upon which he told her that if she did not cease he would murder her and there. Frightened by his threats, and exhausted by the struggle, she gave up all resistance, and the full offence was committed. The prisoner afterwards went off in the direction of Southwell. She ran home as quickly as she could, and on the way saw the prisoner at the corner of the street talking with some men. The prosecutor's father and mother were away at Birmingham at the time, and prosecutor informed her eldest sister of what had occurred. The latter communicated with Dr. Elliott, an uncle. A brother was afterwards sent for from Mansfield. The parents were immediately summoned. A medical examination disclosed the fact that the full offence had been committed. The prisoner was identified by the prosecutor two or three days afterwards, as he was coming from the lace factory at which he worked, and was

ALLEGED TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

At the Thames Police Court, James Crick, 25, a lighterman, was charged with committing an outrage on Elisabeth Warburton. It was alleged that the accused noticed the prosecutor in a steamer launch and there outraged her. He afterwards tore off her clothing and set down upon her. The prisoner tendered himself as a witness and denied that he had committed any assault. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEADQUARTERS ON FIRE.